League Award was pro-New York to Derek day Royal Shakespeare Conspecial musical award maureal "The Fantastick" Jours and Hanes School its 26th year Friday.

Raymond Bonner be. fifth annual Robert F. Book Award for "Wel-Decest: U.S. Policy and dor." The \$2,500 pngs, inshed by the historic Schlesinger Jr.

A woman who was giv. ity drug after completive dicting, has given being declar say Cambridge, England a said the p loss hove been by Callens weeks premature and: sesal of 9 pounds 1411

Jennifer Streker the White House had, David Stockman, gavein Washington to the a child, named Rochelle

Man Ad Quickly are NOMAL HERALD TRIBLE

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WIDDITE FAR LAS

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EMPTON

Maritane Re BATON ESTAL NAME FORM SCHOOLS VALUE MAN POLICE MANAGE FORM CINE CART SELLS SUIL OF AT TOMOR MARCHAS IN No. THE MINE OF

AND PARK Miles TA 4 Control of the C Al Iti Rivie CHRIST BIN A ... Albima a sale fall taxation. W10 SHIP

But Islamic law is anathema to

Deputies from Mr. Muharak's National Democratic Party quietly lobbied in favor of the milder recommendation of parliament's Committee on Religion and Islam-



WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

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ZURICH, MONDAY MAY 6, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887



Chancellor Helmut Kohl, left, accompanied by retired General Johanner Steinhoff, and President Ronald Reagan, accompanied by retired General Matthew Ridgway, walked through the military cemetery in Bitburg on Sunday.

Reagan Honors Nazi Victims, War Dead

By Cliff Haas

The Associated Press BITBURG, West Germany. In solemn gestures of reconcilia-tion, President Ronald Reagan placed wreaths at the graves of Nazi death camp victims and Ger-man war dead on Sunday and, with Chancellor Helmut Kohl at his side, declared that "the horror cannot outlast the hope." The president's beavily guarded

visit to the Bitburg cemetery lasted eight minutes, following a helicop-ter flight of 250 miles (404 kilometers) from the site of the former Bergen-Belsen concentration

Mr. Reagan, who had initially refused to visit a concentration camp site, spent an hour at Bergen-

He also made an unannounced The Jews and their supporters "Today," Mr. Keagan said, visit to the grave of Konrad Ademore, the chancellor who led West the identifying badges they were world must say, I am a Berliner. I am a Jew in a world still threatened by anti-Semitism. I am an Afghan Germany after the Nazi capitula-tion surrender in World War II and helped forge the reconciliation that Mr. Reagan declared later at the and I am a prisoner of the gulag. I Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kohl marked. U.S. air base at Bitburg that "we am a refugee in a crowded boat

largely overshadowed by the anger friends," and he noted the furor from veterans and Holocaust survi- over the German cemetery visit. vors who said that Mr. Reagan should have found another location

The Bitburg military cemetery contains the graves of 2,000 German war dead, including 49 Waf-fen SS troopers. Neither Mr. Reagan nor Mr. Kohl made speeches Four German intellectuals re-

during the ceremony. Both silently laid a wreath at a memorial to slain German soldiers and left quickly. About 20 minutes before Mr. Reagan passed through the center

flect on the war. Page 7.

of the town of Bithurg, 25 West German policemen equipped with riot gear briefly charged into about 200 Jewish students and their sup-porters. The scuffle broke up after about five minutes and no arrests

Mr. Reagan invoked the memory of President Kennedy, who 22 years ago went to the Berlin wall about five minutes and no arrests were reported.

-Mr. Reagan declared later at the and I am a prisoner of the gulag. I The theme of reconciliation was who were enemies are now foundering off the coast of Viet-

"Some old wounds have been Nicaragua. reopened, and this I regret very

to mark U.S.-West German rela- much, because this should be a time totalitarianism," the president said, of healing," Mr. Reagan said.

II veterans and families here and in his television audience in the United States, Mr. Reagan said: "Our thank you personally as a friend, achieved," said Chancellor Helmut gesture of reconciliation with the German people today in no way minimizes our love and bonor for tor of our security." those who fought and died for our

To survivors of the Holocaust, Mr. Reagan said: "Your terrible suffering has made you ever vigilant against evil. Many of you are worried that reconciliation means forgetting. I promise you, we will never forget."

and declared, "I am a Berliner."

nam. I am a Lactian, a Cambodian.

To underscore his message of: U.S. and West German reconciliation, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kohl were accompanied to Bitburg, near the Luxembourg border, by two World War II adversaries. Theywere a retired West German Air Force general, Johanner Steinhoff, 71, and retired U.S. Army General
Matthew B. Ridgway, 90, who led
the 82nd Airborne Division

Most summit participants crit-

the best may come forth."

f healing," Mr. Reagan said. At the air base, Mr. Kohl ex-Speaking directly to World War pressed gratitude to Mr. Reagan.

"I thank you, Mr. President, for." welcome as friend, ally and guaran-

through the victorious Normandy

"even from the worst of all things,

"We are here because humanity

BONN — The seven major in-dustrial democracies ended their annual economic summit confer-ence in Bonn on Saturday unable, because of French objections, to agree on a date to start negotiations

to eliminate barriers to free trade. President Ronald Reagan had appealed for the talks to begin next year to help him halt pressure in Congress for new barriers against imports. He had the support of most participants, but France was able to block adoption of the 1986 target for the talks because of the rule that unanimity is required in

By Axel Krause onal Herald Tribune

After President François Mitterrand refused to accept the date, a senior U.S. official described the conference as a "qualified failure,

The United States has been seeking the start of such talks since

President Reagan was "disap-pointed," Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d said after the eight-page communique was is-

sued.

But Mr. Baker and other participants emphasized that some agreements had been reached and that the summit had provided momentum for the trade talks.

three-day meeting. Mr. Kohl, who appeared grim and tired, told the participants and reporters that the discussions and conclusions were conducted in a spirit of "cooperation and friendship.'

These other developments and issues surfaced during the summit talks that involved the leaders of the United States, West Germany,

 Most summit participants critcampaign.

At Bergen-Belsen in northern of Nicaragua and said that they would Nicaragua and said that they would not participate on the ground that Nazi atrocities that resulted in the it would prove counterproductive throughout Central America. Addentify the monstrous, in the prospect that some U.S. allies might decide to trade despite the embargo. icized the U.S. trade embargo on

 There was no mention of the "I, too, am a potential victim of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3) terrand said France would not par-

On Page 2:

Reagan came off better on political issues than on economic U.S. sanctions against Nicaragua were opposed by other participants in the summit meeting.

Thousands marched in Spain to protest the visit of President Reagan

Without Pact on Trade Talks

In a surprise move, participants in the economic summit announced plans to explore methods for combating hunger in Africa.
 The Soviet press takes comfort in the West's "contradictions."

ticipate. West Germany and Brit-sume their responsibilities in this ain were far more encouraging, regard."
while other leaders remained luke-

Backstage at a summit: a time for snoozing.

other Communist countries to "as- expressed by all the leaders in

• There was considerable discuswarm.

● The leaders agreed on a plan submitted by France to combat famine and drought in Africa and also called on the Soviet Union and other Communist countries to "as other Communist countries to combat the combatting illegal drug trafficking, which President Reason described as "one unexpected but encouraging development" and which he said led to "real interest to combat the countries the countries to combat the countries the countries the countries that the countries the countries that the countries the countries that the countries that the countries that the countries that the cou

cracking down on international drug trafficking."

• Unexpectedly, Japan did not

come under pressure to increase imports and ease access to its markets. "Mr. Nakasone and his country's notorious restrictions on trade and import markets simply got away again," a European Commu-nity official said.

Before the summit opened administration officials said that they would seek a pledge from Western Europe and Japan to stimulate their economies to offset the slowdown in growth in the United

But in the end the summit leaders simply agreed to continue pur-suing current anti-inflationary policies "conducive to sustained

growth and higher employment." and each country's policies were

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Mitterrand's Solo Performance

Tough Stand Seen as Play for Political Power at Home

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service BONN --- The intransigence of President François Mitterrand of France at the Western economic summit is likely to win him political points at home during cam-paigning for legislative elections next year.

The Socialist president flew back to Paris on Saturday night at odds

NEWS ANALYSIS

with all other Western leaders, including his principal European partners, on a calendar for global trade negotiations and participation in the research phase of President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, His refusal to agree to a precise date for the open-Reagan administration's key goals

at the summit meeting.

Mr. Mitterrand's tough stand on the trade talks irritated other summit participants anxious to find ways of countering protectionist pressures in the United States and

INSIDE

elsewhere. But it was described by trade talks, according to this analy-U.S. Strategic Defense Imitative in French journalists covering the sev-sis, Mr. Mitterrand was projecting a Cuban and a Miskito Indian in refuses to accept that freedom or Nicaragua.

the communiqué, disappointing en-nation conference as a political himself as the defender of the internicaragua.

the communiqué, disappointing en-nation conference as a political himself as the defender of the intercoup in the tradition of de Gaulle. ests of French farmers who derive coup in the tradition of de Gaulle. ests of French farmers who derive "Isolation doesn't matter to a enormous benefit from the Europe-

an Community's costly system of agricultural price fixing.

At a press conference after the summit. Mr. Mitterrand gave the impression of being pleased with himself for managing to make France the pivot around which the

François Mitterrand

ing of the talks blocked one of the French president as long as he is Reagan administration's key goals isolated in his grandeur," said a French commentator, predicting that it would be difficult for the rightist opposition to criticize Mr. Mitterrand for his performance in Bonn.

By vetoing a date for the new

meeting revolved. Shrugging aside suggestions that France was isolated from its major allies, he said: "To be somewhat alone in Bonn doesn't mean to be alone in the world. Mr. Mitterrand's evident desire

to win approval from the French and world public opinion reflected the sharp change in the character of summit meetings since the leaders held their first such meeting near Paris in 1975. Originally conceived as an informal exchange of views on economic problems, the conferences have developed into annual political spectacles attracting in-

While Mr. Mitterrand insisted pointed out that Mr. Mitterrand's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Hosni Mubarak **Egypt Rejects** Imposition of Islamic Law

By Judith Miller New York Times Service CAIRO — The Egyptian parliament has rejected calls for the imposition of Islamic law in this predominantly Moslem country. Instead, the 448-seat People's Assembly voted to review Egypt's

cally" to revise provisions that contradict Islamic law. The vote on Saturday was a defeat for Egyptians who have championed the immediate imposition

legal code "gradually and scientifi-

of Islamic law, or sharin. The Islamic legal code prescribes behavior for nearly every human activity. In its barshest form, it provides amputation of hands for theft, stoning for adultery and flogging for other social crimes. It also bans alcohol, interest on bank loans and most modern forms of

In Egypt, the Moslem Brother-bood and other Islamic fundamentalists have pressed President Hosni Mubarak's government to make the Islamic code the law of

million of Egypt's 48 million peo-

ic Message and against proposals

Legionnaires' Disease Tied to Hospital British Scientists Say Thousands May Have Been Exposed

Resters

tal. He said thousands of people

STAFFORD, England — Scienwho had visited the hospital since it central England and that thousands of other people may have been exposed, Britain's leading dis-

Spence Galbraith, director of the government's Communicable Disgovernment's Communicable Dis-eases Canter, said that the bacteria por. Old or infirm people are parapparently were spread by the cooling towers of a new hospital in this Midlands industrial town.

ease expert said Sunday.

Local health officials said that the pulmonary infection might have killed many more people than

had been realized. The outbreak is believed to be the worst since the disease first oc- Brigham, 65, an American who has curred at an American Legion con-vention in Philadelphia in 1976, man for cosmic forces, was found where it killed 29 war veterans.

tists believe a hospital is the source of an outbreak of Legionnaires disease that has killed 29 people in

thority, Dr. James Bartlett, said: "We are devastated that our hospital does appear to be implicated in this matter.

The disease is contracted by ticularly susceptible, and the disease is fatal in about one case in

Man Jailed in Montreal Blast

MONTREAL - Thomas here it killed 29 war veterans.

"There is evidence that the der in a bombing in September at source of the infection is here in. Montreal's main railroad station. this building," Dr. Galbraith said He was sentenced to life in prison. at a news conference at the hospi- Three persons died in the bombing.

Dr. Galbraith and a team of medical investigators initially were puzzled by the fact that the disease had broken out in four separate

However, he said, it was discovered that all but two of the victims examined so far had visited the out-patient department at the hospital in the weeks before the out-

As soon as the link was established Saturday night, the five cooling towers and the bospital's water supply were chlorinated and tests

Doctors were treating 68 victims of the disease Sunday, 33 of them in the district hospital. Three were critically ill

A consultant, John Francis, and district medical officer, John Scully, said there was "a significant possibility" that many more out-patients had died in the outbreak but their deaths had been recorded

2 A new U.S. study of infant mortality says there is "cause for concern" about babies born in the nation.

Ethiopia has called reports of the burning of a famine relief camp a "big lie." Page 4. I Libyan officials say they have urged guerrillas in southern Su-

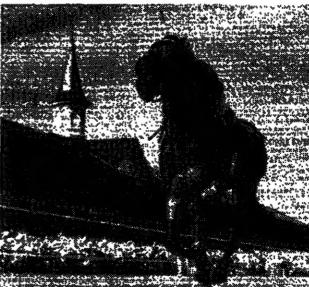
dan to stop fighting. Page 4. India and the United States neared agreement on sales of

military technology. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE ■ The U.S. economy showed mixed signals for April, but some indicators were up strong-

ly, a survey showed. Page 9.

■ Spend A Buck won the 111th Kentucky Derby by five and a



Spend A Buck, in the third-fastest race in the history of

apparent suicide attempt.

the Kentucky Derby, heading toward victory. Page 15.

In Los Angeles, Halls of Justice Echo With 80 Different Tongues

By Paul Feldman LOS ANGELES - Taking the witness stand in a Chinatown shoot-out case, a Los Angeles police offi-cer confidently testified how he administered the Miranda rights warning in Chinese to the defendant,

Thong Huynh.
The defense attorney, Michael Yamaki, countered by calling Mr. Huynh's court-appointed interpreter to the stand. The interpreter, Kenng Wong, testified that the warning on self-incrimination had been recited in the Toishan dialect. Yet Mr. Huynh had responded in Cantonese, which is essentially a different language. As a result, the Los Angeles Municipal Court judge, Samuel Mayerson, ruled that Mr. Huynh's confession-al statement was inadmissible as evidence during last

month's preliminary hearing stemming from the killing of a police officer, Duane Johnson Although Judge Mayerson ordered Mr. Huynh to stand trial based on other evidence, his ruling spotlighted the expanding role of foreign languages in Los Angeles-area courts and the increasing reliance placed

upon courtroom interpreters. As Los Angeles County becomes ever more multi-Egypt's Coptic Christians, who are lingual — the Spanish-speaking population doubled estimated to total five million to six and the Asian population nearly tripled from 1970 to 1980 — its courts have become a veritable United Nations of criminal defendants.

To deal with the influx, and with a series of judicial interpretations guaranteeing defendants and witnesses the right to court-appointed and paid-for interpreters. the ranks of courtroom linguists, and their importance has swelled.

Court-appointed interpreters now are available in Alghan; Albanian, Arabic, Tagalog, Tongan, Turkish

rior Court judge, Michael Tynan. "We have so many languages coming before us in court that, without the

courtroom interpreters, 80 of them Spanish-speaking, defendants and witnesses do not have to share inter-

interpreters, we simply couldn't do any business." He

-80 languages in all. This, apparently, is more than in interpreters are independent contractors free to accept any other county court system in the nation, according or decline assignments depending on their outside to Burdette L. Harris, director of court staff services. schedules, which can include privately paid civil court "Interpreters are critical," said a Los Angeles Supe- work. While many of the Spanish interpreters are assigned full-time in criminal courthouses, most exotic linguists are needed only part time.

Adding to the workload are court rulings stemming estimates that almost half the cases in his courtroom from a 1974 state constitutional amendment guaranteeing defendants the right to an interpreter. In the last Ten years ago, county officials maintained 100 year alone, California's higher courts have held that

Court-appointed interpreters now are available in Afghan, Albanian, Arabic, Tagalog and Turkish — 80 languages in all. This is apparently more than in any other U.S. county court system.

Among their ranks are actresses, interior decorators, chemists, law students and housewives. The job, interpreters say, is rewarding and weighty, one that in some cases can mean the difference between conviction and acquittal.

But the increasing role of interpreters has been accompanied by questions concerning both the quantity and quality of their work. For example, Mr. Harris said, officials have difficulty locating enough interpreters on short notice in cases involving "exone" languages — court slang for any foreign language other than Spanish

The problem exists in part because the county's

Now, the roster is 425 strong, including 200 for preters and that each defendant in a case has the right to his own interpreter.

If defendants must share their interpreters with witnesses, an appellate court reasoned, the defendants could not communicate with their attorneys, a constiunional right, without interrupting the proceedings.

Consequently, courtrooms are sometimes packed with interpreters. In one recent case involving Filipinos in the Superior Court in suburban Torrance. Mr. Harris said, six Tagalog interpreters were needed at once. "That pretty much exhausted our list," he said.

For 15 years, a written test for Spanish-speaking
Superior Court interpreters has been administered by
Japanese appeared to have been insufficient, although
Mr. Harris's department. But for interpreters in those
he still allowed the Miranda warning to stand because exoric languages, the approval process has been little of Mrs. Kimura's understanding of English.

more than an oral interview and a background check.

That occasionally has allowed problems to arise. A current case that illustrates the range of problems faced in the profession is that of Japanese-born Fumiko Kimura, from Los Angeles, who was charged with murder after having waded into Santa Monica Bay clutching her young son and infant daughter in an

At Mrs. Kimura's preliminary hearing, testimony was postponed for six hours because of difficulties finding a second linguist. As it turned out, both interpreters assigned to the case were Japanese of Korean heritage, and relatives and a Santa Monica police officer of Japanese heritage questioned the accuracy of their translations.

Later, the interpreters themselves differed over the Japanese word for sanity. Eventually, one interpreter suggested that the judge find an interpreter of Japanese ancestry.

At a later session with new interpreters, further problems arose. Particularly when the officer was questioned about the manner in which he administered a Miranda rights warning to Mrs. Kimura. The issue became clouded when courtroom observers questioned whether the interpreter was translating the officer's testimony word for word.

had cleaned up the officer's language.

Finally, Mrs. Kimura's attorney called two inter-

tensive media coverage. that he was defending deeply held principles in refusing to agree to new trade negotiations, other summit participants were virtually unanimous in attributing his stubdominess at least in part to dome tic political considerations. They

Mitterrand Refuses Role In U.S. Space

Arms Project

By William Drozdiak Washington Post Service
BONN — President François Mitterrand has said that France cannot participate in the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative "in its present form," be-

coming the first major U.S. ally to reject a role in the project, Mr. Mitterrand said at a news conference at the close of the summit meeting of the seven major Western industrialized countries Saturday that he had told President Ronald Reagan of his decision dur-

ing a private meeting Thursday.

More than any other allied leader, Mr. Mitterrand has expressed skepticism that the United States would ever share all research findings with its allies. He has also voiced deep concern that the U.S. research program into space-based defense could jeopardize the concept of nuclear deterrence.

Mr. Mitterrand said Mr. Reagan used the term "subcontractors" in

referring to Europe's role in the

U.S. project, confirming misgivings that European countries would not be treated as equal partners with the United States. "Subcontractors," Mr. Mitterrand said. "That's the word I heard, The word was said in English. It

confirmed my intuitions." "The technology interests me, but the strategic project is interesting only for the future when man omes master of space," he said. "I told Reagan France would not

participate.

France has proposed a European research program, called Eureka that would explore civilian uses of outer space and advanced technology in fields such as lasers and high speed computers.

European countries to rally behind Eureka because of the "need to preserve their fund of intelligence, technology and brains." "All this has to be mobilized in a

great project that is European," he

Mr. Mitterrand urged the other

Mr. Mitterrand's announcement preters, whom he discovered in the audience, to the vitness stand. Both testified that the court interpreter of West Germany and other allies, who may be forced to choose between accepting a subservient role in the U.S.-funded space project or

sharing the costs with France in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Nicaragua Sanctions **Opposed at Summit**

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service BONN — U.S. economic sanctions against Nicaragna were greeted by widespread disapproval from other participants in the Bonn summit. They warned that the sanctions are likely to drive the leftist Sandinist government even closer to the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The United States avoided formal protests against the sanctions

Mitterrand's **Tough Stand**

Socialist Party faced a strong chal-lenge from the right in parliamentary elections a year from now.

The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, specifically cited the "French political scene" as an explanation for Mr. Mitterrand's intransigence. Another U.S. official speculated that global talks about agricultural subsidies in early 1986 could have provided ammunition to the French opposition in the middle of an election cam-

paign.
French officials were caught off guard by the swiftness with which Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany agreed to support the U.S. position on starting negotiations early next year under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT. The German decision effectively destroyed French hopes of maintaining a united European front at

By the end of the meeting. France was even abandoned by Italy, which previously had voiced mild opposition to a new GATT

By Hedrick Smith

BONN - By scaling down his

political goals and anticipating

worries among the allies over the space-based defense program,

President Ronald Reagan avoided

a political clash at the seven-nation

conference and came off better on

Overall, his leadership was dealt

political than on economic issues.

a setback by French opposition to an international trade conference

and by the broad criticism of his

trade embargo against Nicaragua.

Mr. Reagan leaves the conference

with a show of Western unity, how-

ever vaguely formulated; and, on the missile defense program, he has

obtained an indirect expression of

confidence, based on his pledge to

move slowly, in close consultation, and on the lure of U.S. defense

The president did not seek and

did not get endorsement of his mis-

his assurances to the allies, it won a

generally positive reception, except

The conference ended with a

fairly typical pattern of patchwork

compromises. When Secretary of State George P. Shultz was asked if Mr. Reagan had been the dominant

"You get a bunch of heads of

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figure, he shied away.

have the others."

But on the issues of arms control, critical Senate budget votes.

imposed Wednesday by not asking for any endorsements. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, acknowledged, however, that the sanctions are not popular with European nations or Canada.

Mr. Regan said, "They were not satisfied with our course of conduct, but it was something we felt we had to do."

Mr. Shultz did not respond directly to a question about whether he had argued against opposing the sanctions, but another administra-tion official said that "the secretary's reservations about sanctions are well known."

The sanctions impose a total embargo on trade, suspend U.S. landing rights for Nicaraguan planes and ships and terminate a U.S. treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Nicaragua.

The West German foreign minis-ter, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said that the four European participants in the seven-nation economic conference do not believe that trade sanctions are effective. The four are West Germany, Britain, France and Italy.

"It is well known that European states do not tend toward embargo measures in any form," Mr.

Some of the sharpest criticism came from Joe Clark, the Canadian foreign minister, who received assurances from Mr. Shultz that the United States would not interfere guished," he said. "We are here to with U.S.-Canadian trade, But Mr. Clark said that Canada would monitor this trade anyway to make certain that Canadian subsidiaries of U.S. companies were not affected by the embargo decision.

The protest against the sanctions arose at Friday's meeting of foreign

Reagan Avoids Political Controversy

Sunday to the Bitburg military

Altogether, the Bonn conference

had a mixed outcome. Its pluses

and minuses add up to much less

than Mr. Reagan's successful man-

NEWS ANALYSIS

Williamsburg, Virginia. They par-allel the president's record in Con-

gress this spring, winning on the MX missile, but losing on aid to

Nicaraguan rebels and some of the

The United States took comfort

that it had obtained an approving

statement for its negotiating posi-

tion in arms talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva and a call for

But Western European spokes-

said it got. By allied accounts, Italy.

France and West Germany would

go no further than to say that they

"appreciate" the "positive" U.S.

proposals in the talks.

Moscow to be more flexible.

nent of the 1983 conference in



President Reagan and his wife approaching a Jewish memorial at the site of the Bergen-Belsen camp. They were accompanied by Chancellor Kohl and his wife.

Reagan Places Wreath at Bitburg

(Continued from Page 1)

the spirit of man can ever be extincommemorate that life triumphed over the tragedy and the death of As Mr. Reagan arrived at the

camp site, he was greeted by dem-onstrators who apparently were protesting his visit to Bitburg.

Asked by reporters about the demonstrators, Mr. Reagan re-

The dispute over Nicaragua

arose because the president chose to declare the embargo on the eve

of the conference, when his delega-

tion was already in Bonn, France,

West Germany, Italy and Canada all took issue with the U.S. timing.

It is on the issue of the space-

based defense program that the United States skillfully avoided a

noisy confrontation. A month ago,

U.S. officials favored seeking a

firm endorsement. But when Brit-

ain and France raised questions

about the program, Mr. Shuitz and Robert C. McFariane, the national

security adviser, urged a slower ap-

European officials said, Mr. Rea-

gan concentrated on giving assur-ances that he would consult with

the allies, that he would not deploy

By giving these assurances, Mr.

Reagan avoided a clash over his

As a result, U.S. and Western

proach.

men said that the political declara- a space-based defense system with-

tion contained a fairly vague and out trying to negotiating an agree-

lukewarm wording at best, and not ment about it with the Soviet

the kind of ringing endorsement Union, and that he would balance that the United States wanted and development of both offensive and

left Bergen-Belsen, about 50 peo-

ple, most of them American Jews who are children of Holocaust sur- to rehabilitate the SS." vivors, were allowed onto the grounds to conduct their own memorial service.

exploited for the political interests village of Rhoendorf.

plied, pursing his lips: "It's a free of these two men, and the sanctity country." of this place has been violated," and sprayed the building with slosaid Menachem Rosensaft. "Never After Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kohl until today has anyone dared to use gans, Remers reported.] these graves as part of an attempt

Before they left Bonn. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kohl made a surprise Bergen-Belsen has today been visit to Adenauer's grave in the

most every political party in Spain welcomed the visit. Western Allies Will Explore

By Edward Schumacher

New York Times Service

sands of Spaniards marched Sun-

Few incidents were recorded as a

loose coalition of pacifists, neutral-

elligies of Mr. Reagan and burned

In Madrid's Colon Plaza, an esti-

mated 75,000 protesters cheered as

Speakers condemned the trade em-

bargo imposed by Mr. Reagan on

In Barcelona, Spain's second largest city, the Spanish news agency EFE quoted police as saying that 225,000 protesters turned out there.

of the U.S. Consulate in Barcelona

Protesters broke down the door

Organizers said that more than

Mr. González said last week that,

despite policy differences with Mr.

Reagan over Nicaragua, he and al-

one million persons joined in the dozens of protests held in cities and

ns around the country.

African Aid

By John Tagliabue New York Times Service

seven-nation economic conference

have unexpectedly amounced their

intention to explore ways to com-

But their communique Saturday

contained a clear warning to Afri-can nations that "political obsta-cles" must not be allowed to block

food deliveries, and it appealed to

the Soviet Union and other Com-

munist countries to "assume their

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of

West Germany said the loss and spoilage of food cargoes intended

for Africans had caused "consider

on food distribution. He said it was

"unacceptable that Western indus-try is attacked" for failing to take into account the needs of nonin-

dustrialized countries, "but when

some contribution is made, the

it," he continued, "when squab-bling or politics block food deliver-

help doesn't arrive."

esponsibilities in this regard."

bat hunger in Africa.

BONN - Participants in the

MADRID - Hundreds of thou-

MOSCOW - The Bonn summit conference of the seven Western leaders has ended with the Russians finding comfort in what they describe as "acute contradictions" among the participants in trade

scored that his administration's policies "only exacerbate economic contradictions in the West."

Another Soviet commentary noted with satisfaction that Washington's allies refused to join an fronomic embargo of Nicaragua imposed by Mr. Reagan on the eve of his departure for Europe. The conference's failure to set a date for trade talks illuminated.

policy of "financial aggression."

By keeping artificially high interest rates in the United States and thus high dollar-exchange rates. Tass said, the United States had managed to "pump from Western Europe, according to very modest estimates, more than \$300 billion over the past five years."

These sums, Tass continued, permitted the administration to fi-

nance budget deficits "caused by the arms race." But at the same time, the flow of funds to the United States "impeded economic growth of

The Europeans and the Japanese, the commentary said, had sought reforms of the monetary system that would end the dominant status of the dollar. This notion was first advanced at the 1983 Williamsburg

West's 'Acute Contradictions' Comfort Soviet Commentators

By Dusko Doder Washington Post Service

economic and monetary matters.

A commentary Saturday by the Soviet press agency Tass suggested that these "contradictions" were likely to become more acute if and when the U.S. economic recovery died out.

President Ronald Reagan's position in Bonn, Tass said, under-

according to Tass, resistance by Western Europe to Mr. Reagan's

summit meeting of the seven leaders. But, Tass said, the Reagan administration had "sabotaged" such efforts.

Backstage at a Summit: Snoozing and Small Talk

By David Hoffman

state here and nobody is going to dominate," he said. "The president has been a strong figure and so finish of the Western economic summit meeting as Chancellor Hel-mut Kohl took the podium at the and you work hard all day, and Another official said President François Mitterrand of France had Bundestag to read the final com- you're up at night for the very won-

been the "dominating figure." One non-U.S. participant said Mr. Rea-gan and his delegation had not But some of the world's leaders seemed ready to fall asleep Satur-day while listening to their handishown strong leadership.
"They lost their nerve," he said, alluding to the furor over the visit

As Mr. Kohl read passages about the establishment of a research network on dry zone grains," and "pressing environmental problems such as acid deposition," usually known as acid rain, the leaders. with their foreign and economic ministers, fidgeted and looked out at the audience as if in a daze.

President Ronald Reagan pensively grasped the earphone through which he listened to an interpreter. A Canadian official put his head into his hands in a sign

Secretary of State George P. getting an audience with Mr. Rea-Shultz admitted later he had a "lit-gan. was a "little longer" than five min-utes. Washington Post Service Shultz admitted later he had a "lit-BONN — It was the climactic the trouble" staying awake himself.

> REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK derful dinners," he said. "But, anyway, you don't get an awful lot of sleep. I just speak for myself."

A reporter asked: "It was a kind of boring communique, though, don't you think?" "Well, as a matter of fact, I

Perhaps it was because he came Unlike the other national lead-

White House officials twice postponed scheduled meetings with Mr. host of old and new Reaganisms, Craxi. Other leaders — Britain's some of which were quoted in the Margaret Thatcher, Japan's Yasu-German press. When a reporter hiro Nakasone, Mr. Kohl and Pres-commented that Mr. Reagan ident François Mitterrand of looked pale next to the tanned Mr. France—were each afforded hour-long sessions with Mr. Reagan be"George always picks the sunny

Italy seemed to be the summit par- and chatted after a luncheon of the ton. Sometimes I don't even know ticipant who had the hardest time world leaders. Mr. Shultz said it where he is."

The time zone is hard, and you to Bonn bearing a critical letter ers, Mr. Reagan did not hold a er up very early in the morning from the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. news conference after the summit Gorbachev. The letter talked of meeting. But a group of West Ger-Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense

century Augustusburg Castle. Reporters at the event elicited a

thought it was fantastic," Mr. fore the conference began.

Shultz responded, laughing

Mr. Craxi finally got his meeting.

Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of

He and Mr. Reagan sat in a corner where and I am stock in Washing-

Western governments have been particularly embittered by Ethiopia's Marxist government, which they accuse of blocking food deliveries to parts of the population to force acceptance of government

The communiqué said the leaders agreed to have a study group make proposals by September on ways to help the Africans. It added that the leaders empha-

sized their readiness to help "pro-mote increases in food production" and to afford technical aid to African governments.

Mr. Kohl said one of the group's major tasks would be to report on lost or spoiled cargoes and seek ways ways to avoid them.

Bonn Summit Ends Without Agreement on Trade

None of the participants gave any outward sign of irritation with Mr. Mitterrand.

people kept it to themselves," a senior British official said.

laxed, brushed off suggestions that he had been isolated. He noted that at various points in the discussions he had been supported by Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy, Jacques Delors, his former finance minister and president of the Euro-

ed the communique's statement evolve into the one suggested by that "a preparatory meeting of se-nior officials should take place in the GATT before the end of the Economic Cooperation and Develsummer to reach a broad consensus opment. But U.S. officials noted on subject matter and modalities that the suggestion was not repeat-for such negotiations." GATT is ed by Mr. Baker during the summit the General Agreement on Tariffs meeting. and Trade, a 90-nation, Geneva-

424 26/2 16/4 25/4 +1/4 | Full 8 22 23 23 16/6 13/6 13/6 (riteSc

reporters at Mr. Mitterrand's news conference, France made two prop-ositions that were not included in

The first seeks to reject in advance any effort to challenge the EC farm policy in the trade negoti-

The second calls for a special conference of the Interim Commit-tee of the International Monetary

Mr. Mitterrand said that the phasized that France fully support- conference France proposes could

WORLD BRIEFS

Gorbachev, Honecker Caution Bor

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachen President Erich Honecker of East Germany warned West Germa Sunday against participating in the U.S. space-based missile di program or seeking to reclaim German territory lost in World War

program or seeking to reclaim German territory tost in worm war official Tass news agency said.

Tass said the meeting between Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Honecke arrived in the Soviet Union on Saturday for a visit to mark the anniversary of the defeat of the Nazis, "passed in an atmosph cordiality and complete unanimity." Tass later reported that Mr. ecker left Moscow after staying 24 hours.

Diplomatic sources in East Berlin said Saturday that Mr. How would return to Moscow later this week for the Kremlin's official to day events. But Fast German sources in Moscow suggested the:

day events. But East German sources in Moscow suggested the:
Honecker would stay home for the May 9 holiday, celebrated as a liberation in East Germany and other Soviet bloc countries.

20,000 Jobs Cut, Coal Board Says

HARROGATE, England (AP) - The National Coal Boar hieved its goals of cutting production and eliminating 20,000 jos achieved its goals of cutting production and eliminating 20,000 job objectives that initiated the miners' strike, according to a board of Michael Eaton, director of personnel, said that since a 51-week by the National Union of Mineworkers' ended in March, there had rush of miners seeking early retirement. "Far more than 20,60 expressed a wish to go," Mr. Eaton said Saturday. He also said the coal board had cut production by four million to five million tons.'

The National Union of Mineworkers called a nationwide strike 12, 1984, after the government's coal heard announced plant to different coal plant to different the government's coal heard announced plant to different coal plant to differen

12, 1984, after the government's coal board announced plans to ci money-losing mines, cut 20,000 jobs from the 186,000-strong worl and reduce production.

a Nicaraguan flag was tied to a pedestal, which was topped by a statue of Christopher Columbus. Philippine Journalist Flees Detenti

MANTIA (UPI) — A Philippine journalist imprisoned on subwicharges for more than uine years escaped from his guards Sunday

charges for more than uine years escaped from his guards sunday being granted a one-day release, officials said.

Satur Ocampo, 46, the longest-held political prisoner at the time of escape, slipped out the emergency exit of the National Press Club shop after casting a ballot in the organization's elections, Antonio Nieval club's president, said. Mr. Ocampo is a former press club president business editor of the Manila Times newspaper. The paper was orde closed after President Ferdinand E. Marcos imposed martial rule in 19

Mr. Ocampo has been in prigns gines [an. 14, 1976, on subversions] Mr. Ocampo has been in prison since Jan. 14, 1976, on subversi-charges stemming from an arms sunuggling case. A statement by the clu-said Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had approved Mr. Ocampo release to permit him to attend the elections for new officers and ceremonies marking the end of National Press Week. Mr. Ocampo's

Cereal Prices Block EC Farm Talks

detention had drawn numerous protests from abroad.

LUXEMBOURG (AP) — Agriculture ministers of the European Community remained deadlocked Sunday after four days of talks on a 1985-86 farm price package as West Germany continued to oppose lowering cereal prices, officials said.

Frans Andriessen, the EC's agriculture commissioner, criticized Bonn

for being "intransigent."

The "negative position" of Agriculture Minister Ignaz Kiechle of West Germany "is unacceptable," Mr. Andriessen said. He accused Mr. Kiechle of hurting EC efforts to bring grain prices closer to the lower world prices and thus respond to long-standing U.S. criticism of EC export subsidies.

For the Record

hran has contacted China asking to buy surface-to-air missiles, Warsaw Pact countries seeking Soviet-made arms, and several West European

nations searching for means to better defend itself against Iraqi air attacks, The Observer reported Sunday in London.

(AFP)

Four British children were killed when a suspected mine blew up while they were picnicking on a beach just south of the Suez Canal, a British source said Sunday in Cairo. The mines are believed to be left over from the blevel interview. four Arab-Israeli wars since 1948.

Louis Farrakhan, a U.S. Black Muslim leader who says he has received a \$5-million, interest-free business loan from Colonel Moamer Qadhafi has arrived in Tripoli, the official Libyan news agency JANA reported

Israel and Egyptian delegations plan to meet this week in Cairo to prepare for a summit meeting between Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, officials said Sunday in

The United Nations has permitted more than a dozen Americans to return to their posts in southern Lebanon after a precautionary transfer to Israel, a UN spokesman said Sunday in Tel Aviv.

(AP)

Without naming governments, France Rejects Participation In U.S. Space Arms Project

(Continued from Page 1)

developing an alternative Europe-an research program.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl has patible, Mr. Mitterrand said. "We "The public must know about said the U.S. project is justified because the Soviet Union has been conducting its own space defense research. Bonn has indicated that it may participate in the U.S. program if it gains adequate assur-ances that the United States will share all research findings and the

benefits of related technology. Mr. Kohl also has kept open the possibility of participating in the French initiative either as an alternative or as an adjunct to a role in the U.S. program. Mr. Mitterrand said Saturday that "West Germany has given me full agreement for

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has chosen to join the U.S. research program and voiced some disdain for the French pro-

Mrs. Thatcher said she would be "quite happy" to be directly in-volved with the Americans.

Mrs. Thatcher's spokesman said Saturday that Britain had asked Washington for a chance to join the U.S. program even before receiving

shown some interest in Eureka as a way to strengthen European unity and enhance the European Community's ability to compete with the United States and Japan in new participating leaders.

In the end, there was no mention

frightened away most European ence's political declaration or its governments, who have been pushed by private industry not to contracts funded by Washington.
Japan and Canada have adopted a more cautious stance, saying that they wish to learn more about the

exact nature of the five-year, \$26billion research project. U.S. officials said that Mr. Reawith other leaders at the summit

meeting about possible contributions to space defense research.

Shultz said Saturday. The history of these things is that they are generally spin-offs of one kind or another." Mr. Shultz It said the two French companies that comes out of miniaturization."

grams were known.

ic outlines of the two research pro-

can have exchanges with the United States." The French-backed project could eventually serve military purposes but its primary purpose

would be "to explore space through advanced research in order to masattvanced research in order to mas-ter new technologies," he said.

Mr. Mitterrand reportedly told

Mr. Reagan that France was highly
interested in the technology but not
the strategic aspect of the U.S. pro-gram because it could alter the con-

cept of mutual assured destruction that has maintained peace in Europe for 40 years. The French revelation came as a startling development in an economic conference that earlier had avoided discussion of the spacedefense research plan. Before the leaders gathered in Bonn, differ-

ences of opinion over the project loomed as a vexing conflict dividing the United States and its European allies that threatened to dominate the summit meeting. The U.S. and West German governments, seeking to avoid a poten-tial political confrontation, abana formal invitation.

Italy and the Netherlands have doned the idea before the shown some interest in Eureka as a conference of making a joint decla-

But Eureka's high cost has of the project in either the confer-

miss out on the chance for lucrative French Firms Join SDI, Report Says

PARIS - Two state-controlled French companies have agreed to U.S. Officials said that Mr. Rea-gan received a variety of responses dent Ronald Reagan's Strategic when he conducted bilateral talks with other leaders at the surmit Le Monde said in its weekend edi-

President François Mitterrand The offer to take part in the said in Bonn on Saturday that research program has been greeted France would play no part in the in different ways by different countries," Secretary of State George P. the electronics group Thomson-CSF and a subsidiary of the Compagnie Générale d'Electricité

said. Take the space program. It had been approached because of has spun a whole industry almost their expertise in optics and laser "All the uproar over intourg prior to the summit simply destablized Kohl," said an EC Commission source in Brussels. "He clearly was trying to accommodate, to countries, one of the main reasons was trying to accommodate, to countries, one of the main reasons of the

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UNIVERSITY

(Continued from Page 1)

summarized in the final communi-President Reagan agreed to continue pursuing a reduction in the federal budget deficit. Overshadowing all the discussions was the deadlock over trade and monetary issues.

President Mitterrand had let it be known before the conference that he was firmly opposed to the U.S. administration's strong desire to begin the trade talks in 1986. He had sought linked or parallel progress on reforming the world monetary system, a suggestion that the United States, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and West Germany's finance minister,

TAPIS HOTEL MARTINEZ à CANNES jusqu'au 10 mai

Gerhard Stoltenberg, had previously rejected.

Amid intense efforts to find a end, he did not score with either compromise, the talk about mone- one of them." tary reform was dropped, and Mr. Mitterrand began criticizing the U.S. trade initiative on the ground that it threatened the EC's common agricultural policy and French

farm interests. Nevertheless, Mr. Reagan, Mrs. Thatcher and particularly Mr. Kohl tried to persuade Mr. Mitter-

rand to compromise. Senior EC and French officials said Sunday that if there had been any flexibility in Mr. Mitterrand's approach to the 1986 date, it was doomed by the surprise announcement by Mr. Kohl on Thursday that he was supporting the U.S. call for talks in 1986.

When Mr. Mitterrand learned of the announcement, he was "furious." a French official said, and mmediately challenged the legality of the West German move on the ground that the EC Council of Ministers, in a legally binding deci-sion, had agreed March 19 to support preparations for the trade round, but declined to set a date for

the beginning of negotiations. "All the uproar over Bitburg pri-

"If there was some irritation,

Mr. Mitterrand, appearing repean Commission, and Canadian

Mr. Mitterrand and his aides em-

In two statements distributed to

Fund, the policymaking body of the IMF, comprising about two dozen members, to examine the possibilities of undertaking re-forms in the world monetary sys-

Sweeping reform, or a "new Bretton Woods conference," the

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AMERICAN TOPICS



Paul Laxalt

Small-Businessmen Wear Big Shoes

At a Small Business United hinch recently in Washington the guest of honor, Senator Paul Laxalt, a Nevada Republican, was asked, "What percentage of your colleagues in the Senate and House understand capitalism, free enterprise, profit and loss, small business — you know, what the world's all

about?"

"A very low percentage,"
maybe "15 percent," replied Mr. Laxait, a sometime lawyer and casino owner. "I'm not criticizing anybody," he added.
"I'm a small-businessman myself. Unless you've really walked in the shoes you don't know what you're talking about. It's theory instead of experience. And we don't have enough people in the Congress, I'm convinced, who have suffered those tough years in the world of business to really realistically know."

Mr. Laxelt added, to pro-longed applanse, "With all due deference to my former profession of law, we could stand a few less lawyers in Congress and far more business people."

Short Takes

Drivers halting at stoplights in New York's Bowery used to risk having a derelict smear their windshields with a greasy rag in hope of a tip. This is now supposed to be illegal. In Baltimore, teen-agers, usually black, wash the windshields at intersections. The City Council tentatively outlawed the "squeegee kids" as a safety measure. Amid charges of racism, Mayor William D. Schaefer has suggested substituting regulations to make the practice safer for out-right prohibition.

Sheepskins have been used for college diplomas at least since the 16th century, but at

most colleges today they are printed on heavy paper. Genuine sheepskin diplomas cost \$25 and up, are hard to engrave and won't take crasure or moisture without showing them. Even so, The New York Times reports, several dozen American colleges, including Virginia Military Institute and Virginia's

Notes About People

ty, still use sheepskin.

Washington and Lee Universi-

With the possible presiden-tial candidacy of Robert J. Dole, the Kansas Republican and Senate majority leader, currently overshadowed by Vice President George Bush and Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York, the Washington rumor mill has it that Mr. Bush is increasingly weighing the qualifications of Mr. Dole's wife, Transportation Secretary Eliza-beth Hanford Dole, as his runming mate. She is a loyal Republican, a Southerner (from North Carolina), and a tested adminis-

A bronze statue of Jeannette akia, who in 1916 became the first woman to be elected to Congress, was unveiled last week in the Capitol rotunda. Miss Rankin, a Montana Republican who stood for pacificism and women's suffrage, was the only member of Congress to wote against U.S. entry into both world wars.

Frankly, Atlantans Do Give a Damn

Coca-Cola was invented by an Atlanta pharmacist 99 years ago. Now that Coke is switch-ing to what the makers call a smoother, rounder, yet bolder, more harmonious taste," home-towners are unhappy. Reporters for The Atlanta Constitu-tion offered 72 local, longtime drinkers of "Co'Cola," as Atlantans call it, a taste test of the new Coke recently; 45 of them preferred the old.

"How do they have the nerve?" asked Nancy Sims, coowner of the Varsity Drive-In. which calls itself the world's biggest purveyor of Coke. Lewis Grizzard, a columnist,

said. "The only way that I could figure they could improve upon Coca-Cola, one of life's most delightful elixirs, which studies prove will heal the sick and occasionally raise the dead, is to put rum or bourbon in it."

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBER

Pentagon Said to Be **Prepared for** Pay Reforms

By Richard Halloran New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The Defense Department, in a surprising reversal, is prepared to accept reductions in military retirement pay, according to senior civilian officials in the Pentagon.

Few issues are more sensitive or emotional in the armed forces than proposals that pensions for retired officers and noncommissioned officers be reduced. The chiefs of the army, navy, air force and marines adamantly opposed such cuts in testimony before Congress last month. They remain opposed.

But senior Pentagon policy-makers said that pressure for change had been building in Congress and that it would be better to accept smaller reductions now rather than

larger ones later. In addition, the officials said the Pentagon would have a large measure of control over the changes under current proposals for reductions. If those proposals were re-jected, the officials said, Congress might not only reduce retirement pay anyway, but also might alter the system in such a way as to make it less attractive to those consider-

ing the armed forces as a career.

The shift in policy became known after the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Manpower and Compensation vot-ed Thursday to reduce the Reagan administration's request for military retirement pay to \$14.2 billion, from \$18.2 billion.

That reduction, congressional officials said, came on a voice vote approving a measure offered by Representative Les Aspin, a Demo-crat of Wisconsin and chairman of the Armed Services Committee. A spokesman said Mr. Aspin felt certain that his measure would be adopted by the Armed Services Committee when it met Tuesday.

Under Mr. Aspin's proposal, Congress would not dictate the method by which the \$4 billion would be cut. That would be left to the Defense Department, with the condition that pensions of all present and former members of the armed forces remain intact.

The changes that the Pentagon chiefs fear most and that have contributed to the sudden reversal on modifying pensions are contained in a measure sponsored by Senator Paul Simon, a Democrat of Illinois. A spokesman for Mr. Simon said the bill would impose a new retirement system on the armed forces and would reduce pensions and cost-of-living adjustments.



Testing Droplets in Space

Taylor G. Wang, a physicist aboard the American space shuttle Challenger, holds the syringe he uses in tests designed to show how drops of a special fluid behave in a weightless atmosphere. Don L. Lind, a physicist working on an experiment involving crystals, is at right. The weeklong flight was scheduled to end Monday with a landing at Edwards Air Force Base in California.

Study Finds More U.S. Infants Dying

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The U.S. Public Health Service, in a new study of infant mortality, says that nine states have particularly serious problems and that the data for the nation as a whole are "cause for Statistics have shown that the

ity rate nationwide has slowed. But the new study showed an increase in the mortality rate of babies after the newborn stage. Furthermore, the report said that f current trends continued, the nation would not reach its 1990 goals

rate of decline in the infant mortal-

for reducing the mortality rate of black babies, increasing prenatal care and reducing the proportion of babies with low weight at birth. The Reagan administration recently rejected a proposal to study whether federal spending cutbacks have had any effect on infant mos-

The new report, compiled in restudy of infant mortality rates is 5 vice

sued by the administration. It identrends" that could not be explained by "random fluctuations."

"The infant mortality rate is still 1983. declining, but the rate of the de-cline has slowed down," the report rent trends continued, 21 percent said. The 1984 rate, based on provi- of the women pregnant in 1990 sional data reported by the states, would not receive prenatal care in was 10.6 deaths for each 1,000 live the first three months of pregnanbirths, down from 10.9 in 1983, cy. The goal is to reduce the pro-

in previous years. in Western Europe, Finland had deaths per 1,000 live births.

provisional data is cause for con- ounces (2.49 kilograms). cern," the report said. It was submitted to Congress by Dr. James O. said that there was no evidence to sponse to a request from the Honsel Mason, acting assistant secretary link cutbacks in Medicaid, nutri-Committee on Energy and Com-, of health and human services, who tion and maternal and child health merce, was the first state-by-state, supervises the Public Health Ser- programs with changes in the in-

The study looked at deaths of tified those states with "adverse babies under one year of age. For trends" that could not be explained by "random fluctuations." babies younger than 28 days, the mortality rate declined to 6.8 for The states are Florida, Georgia, each 1,000 live births in 1984, from Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, South Carolina and days to a year old, the rate indays to a year old, the rate in-creased last year to 3.8 from 3.6 in

The report estimated that if cur-That decline was less than the drop portion, now about 24 percent, to in previous years. 10 percent by 1990.

Some Democrats have argued the lowest infant mortality rate in that reductions in federal spending 1984, 6.5 deaths per 1,000 live have contributed to an increase in births. Portugal had the greatest infant mortality or low birth number, 26. The lowest in Eastern weight. Doctors say an infant's Europe was East Germany at 12.3 weight at birth is the most important factor in whether the baby The slower rate of decline of survives. Birth weight is said to be infant mortality evident from the low if it is less than 5 pounds, 8

Administration officials have fant mortality statistics.

Rain Fails to Slake Regions Parched by Spring Drought

By Irvin Molotsky New York Times Service much of the northeastern United States last week, but it had little impact on the lingering drought there and in the Middle Atlantic states, and officials expressed concern that there were problems ahead for agriculture, tourism,

business and everyday activities. Kenneth H. Bergman, a meteorologist with the National Weather Service's climate analysis center here, said that the dry area extended from Maine to Florida, but hardest hit was the region from southern New England to Virginia.

Preliminary data showed that April was the driest on record in at ast 10 cities - New York City; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Binghamton, New York; Syracuse, New York: Concord, New Hampshire: Allentown, Pennsylvania; Philadelphia; Baltimore; Washington; and Norfolk, Virginia. Mr. Berg-

man said that he expected the number of cities on the list to rise sub-

WASHINGTON - Rain fell in stantially as new reports arrived. "The drought has been a longterm thing that developed gradually," he said. "It started back in the late summer or early fall of 1984 after a wet spring and early sum-mer. It started showing up in Octo-

ber in most places." Mr. Bergman said that the drought had been caused by a shift in the upper atmosphere's circulation system that swept storms north of their normal track, depriving the East of its usual supply of

He noted that precipitation in New York City has been just 58 percent of normal since the end of last July,

Precipitation has been off so much, he said, that even normal rainfall in the next few months would not be able to make un the deficit that now is seen in low reser-



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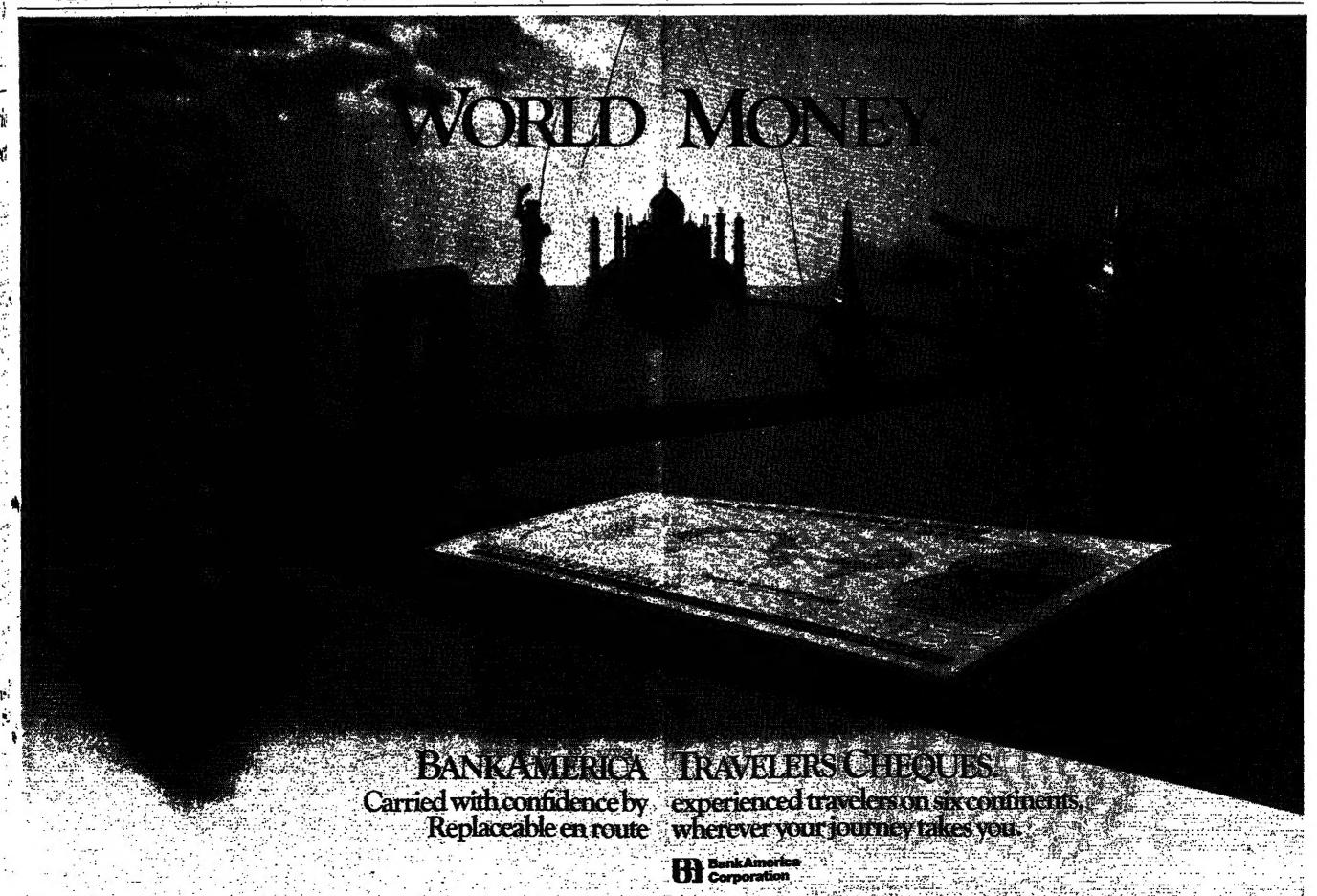
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Ethiopia Denies Camp Burning

Calls Reports of Razing of Ibnet Relief Station 'a Big Lie'

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia The Ethiopian government has for-mally denied what it called "the of the camp. The three-day evacuashockingly big lie about the alleged burning" of Ibnet, which until a

famine relief camp.

In a statement released Saturfairs condemned the Reagan administration for using the incident as a pretext "to go berserk once again on this usually familiar anti-Ethiopian campaign of denigra-tion, disinformation and falsifica-

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The Ethiopian statement is contradicted by taped accounts from relief workers who said they wit-

tion began last Sunday.

Last week, M. Peter McPherson, week ago was the country's largest director of the U.S. Agency for International Development, criti-cized the events at Ibnet as "barday, the Ministry of Foreign Af- baric" and called for discipline of those responsible.

The Éthiopian statement, released Friday night to the East German news agency ADN and to the British Broadcasting Corp. in London, was not available here un-

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THE MOST FAMOUS NIGHT CLUB IN THE WORLD

and Concern, two agencies operat-ing at Ibnet, said that all but about 3,000 camp residents had been forced out by soldiers who burned their grass huts. Many of those forced to leave. **WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT**

relief workers said, were weak from illness and lack of food. They added that, while some food was given to the evacuees, World Vision personnel were prevented from giving them clothing or seeds.

Relief workers also said that they

It said that only 30,000 of the camp's residents had left and that

The government had put the to-tal camp population before the evacuation at 50,000, but relief offi-

"Before their departure they

were furnished with sufficient food

to eat, seeds to plant and farm

implements," the statement added.

vided for 25,000 drought-affected

Assistance continued to be pro-

Relief workers for World Vision

they left "of their free will."

cials said it was 60,000.

compatriots.

saw soldiers beat two camp residents to death, that two pregnant women miscarried while being chased by soldiers, that grass huts were set afire while people were inside them and that 17 bodies were counted on a road outside the camp on Monday.

The Ethiopian statement said that the "allegation that the feeding station was razed to the ground was the most incredible aspect of the fabulous story."

"Leaving aside the utterly groundless insinuation," it continued, "there has been no burning of dwellings, although what has taken place was the clearance of accumulated dirt for hygienic purposes."

Ethiopian officials and two reporters who visited Ibnet on Thursday found piles of ashes where the huts had been.

The statement on Saturday decribed the evacuation as "a well thought-out measure undertaken on the decision of the Ethiopian

Kurt Jansson, the UN assistant secretary-general for emergency operations in Ethiopia and the leader of the delegation that visited Ibnet on Thursday, said Friday that he was satisfied that the decision to evacuate the camp was made not by central government officials but by local leaders of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia in Gondar province, where the camp is

■ Thousands Return to Camp Thousands of sick or starving people who were evicted from Ibaet have drifted back in search of food and medical care, workers for international relief agencies said Saturday, The Associated Press reported from Addis Ababa.



Opponents of Apartheid Freed

Democratic Front, is reunited with his son in Johannesburg after Mr. Chikane was freed on bail. He and 15 other South African dissidents awaiting trial on treason charges were freed

The Reverend Frank Chikane, left, a leader of the United ban on bail. Mr. Chikane said that tough bail conditions amounted to imprisonment at home. Meanwhile, in eastern Cape Province, police and troops on Sunday sealed off the black township of Kwanobuhle near the city of Uitenhage from a Natal prison after a court overturned the government after three people were killed there in overnight violence.

Libya Says It Opposes Sudan Rebels 58 Are Killed

KHARTOUM, Sudan - Libya's foreign minister says his country has urged the leader of the re-bels in southern Sudan, John Garang, to abandon his two-year fight against the Khartoum govern-

Foreign Minister Ali Abdel-Sa-lem Treiki arrived in the Sudanese capital Saturday with a 40-member Libyan delegation, including Ma-jor Abdel Salam Jalloud, second in command to Colonel Moamer Qa-

The state-run radio said that discussions during the weeklong visit would focus on last month's agree-ment between Sudan and Libya to resume diplomatic relations. Con-

Seoul Officials Seize **Pro-Communist Books**

SEOUL - South Korea says it has seized about 4,500 pro-Communist books and other publications from bookstores.

Officials at the Culture and Information Ministry said the move was aimed at preventing militant anti-government students and political dissidents from being at-

ago by Gaafar Nimeiri, who was removed as president in an April 6

General Nimeiri had frequently accused Libya and Ethiopia of supporting the rebels.

The Libyan delegation was re-portedly scheduled to meet with members of the 15-man Military Council, headed by General Abdul Rahman Swareddahab. The southern rebels, mostly Christians and animists, are fight-ing for independence from the

Moslem north. Mr. Treiki said that Libya stopped supporting Sudanese op-position groups following the coup and had urged Mr. Garang to give

up his struggle. Libyans were pledged to help the Sudanese achieve national unity so that they could "discharge their

Major Jalloud said Saturday that Egypt had abandoned its Arab responsibilities since signing the 1978 Camp David accords with Israel. role among the Arabs," he said. "The obstacle the Sudanese people and their armed forces have "We are struggling to make Egypt removed has opened the way for pull out of Camp David in order to cooperation between Sudan and assume its leading Arab role," he the other Arab countries which oppose imperialism and Zionism," he said, referring to the April 6 coup. Libya, Sudan and Egypt make up "the heart of the Arab nation,"

Witnesses said that thousands of people lined the streets leading to the Khartoum airport to greet the Libyan delegation. (AP, AFP, Reu-

General Swareddahab.



COLOMBO, Sri Lanka - Gunmen have attacked Sri Lanka's main naval base in a battle that left 30 guerrillas and three sailors dead along with 25 civilians who were caught in the cross fire, sources said.

Eight sailors were reported wounded, four of them critically.

The guerrillas, who want a separate state for the minority Tamil sect in northeastern Sri Lanka, struck the naval base Friday with rocket-propelled grenades and

Helicopter gunships and artillery were used to repulse the attack, the

According to witnesses from Karainagar, where the base is lo-cated, at least 25 civilians were killed in the fighting. There was no official comment on the civilian ca-

A navy spokesman in Colombo said 30 guerrillas died in the coun-

Latin America By Richard Halloran New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The U.S. Army has begun a study to determine the military and civic actions that would be necessary if Ameri-

U.S. Army

Studies Use

Of Troops in

can troops were ordered into a hostile situation in Central America, according to officers. President Ronald Reagan and senior administration officials have said that they have no intention of deploying combat forces to Central

neuvers, such as those coming to a close in Honduras. But administration officials also have said that the United States must be prepared, under the 1947 Treaty of Rio, or the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, to dispatch military forces to the region if the security of the Western Hemisphere is threatened and if members of the puct agree to

America except for periodic ma-

collective action.

Among the kinds of questions the study would seek to answer, officers said, would be these:

· What kind of artillery training will be necessary to prevent gun-ners from causing what the army calls "collateral" damage, which means killing civilians?

• What kinds of small-unit tac-

tics are best suited to anti-guerrilla

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· How do Americans build intelligence networks so that immediate tactical information can be gathered? In U.S. operations in Lebanon and Grenada, the lack of good intelligence has been singled out as a critical failure.

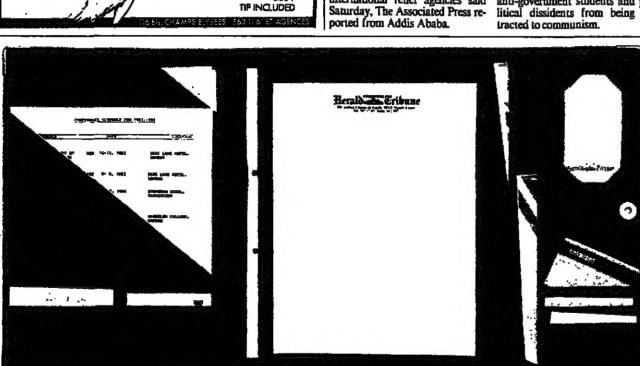
 In civic action, how do American soldiers help the citizens of the nation being assisted in a way that the United States does not take over tasks that the government of that nation should be doing for

The officers said that, in addition, the results of the study could be used to train younger officers who have been commissioned since the end of the Vietnam War. Most majors and all captains and lieutenants came into the army after

The army officers acknowledged the administration's policy on the use of combat forces in Central America but said they must be pre-pared in the event that policy was

"We have to be able to answer the question 'What if?' " one officer said.
"We didn't adapt too well to

Vietnam," he added, "and we've got to do better next time."



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Exiles Reported Caught Between Nigeria, Benin

LAGOS — Hundreds of illegal the second mass expulsion of aliens, among 700,000 ordered to aliens. Most are migrant workers leave Nigeria by the end of this drawn by the oil boom in Nigeria week, have been stranded at the or refugees fleeing drought. country's western border after Benin refused to allow them across its The action by Benin stranded

Togolese and Ghanaians in the corridor between Nigeria and Benin. Togo is west of Benin, and Ghana is west of Togo.

The Nigerian government last week announced that the 700,000 illegal aliens in Nigeria must leave

2 Climbers Are Killed In Himalayan Accidents

KATMANDU, Nepal — Two climbers were killed in separate accidents after conquering peaks in the Himalayas, Nepal's Tourism

Ministry said Sunday.
The ministry said that Shoichi
Kobayashi, 44, leader of a Japanese expedition to Mount Gurja Himal, died April 29 after reaching the summit with three teammates and two Nepalese Sherpas. It said earlier that Borut Bergant, 30, of Yugo-slavia, lost his footing on April 22 and fell to his death as he and another Yngoslav were descending

Burmese Leader in Beijing

BELIING — Burma's leader, Ne Win, is in Beijing for his 12th good-will visit to China, the Xinhua news agency said. The agency said that Ne Win, 74, was the first foreign dignitary to be invited by the Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping. For-eign leaders usually are invited by President Li Xiannian, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, or other ministhe country by next Friday. It was News reports reaching Lagos on

Saturday said that Benin opened its frontier, according to news reports. border only to its own citizens Friday, after Nigeria's border there was opened for the exodus. Benin diplomats from Lagos

traveled to the border Friday to investigate the reports.

Nigeria last month demanded that all aliens living and working in the country to update their immigration papers before May 10 or

Nigeria's interior minister, Brig-adier General Mohammed Ma-goro, said Nigeria's land borders, shut since a change of currency notes in April 1984, would be re-

opened temporarily beginning Fri-Nigeria's economy has suffered because of falling oil prices. For-eigners are accused of depriving code. citizens of jobs.

formed that they could only carry small sums of money. They were not allowed to take such items as milk, sugar, cooking oil and flour because of the scarcity of those goods in Nigeria.

goods in Nigeria.

The departing aliens, lugging their baggage, trekked across the border along the road leading to Cotonou, the Benin capital.

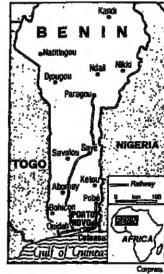
The deposed Nigerian govern-ment of President Shehu Shagari ordered about two million illegal immigrants to leave Nigeria within two weeks in January 1983. Most of the alieus leaving this year are Ghanaians, as in 1983. It is

estimated that there are about 300,000 Ghanaians in Nigeria. Besides Togolese, others are from the neighboring West African countries of Chad and Niger.

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Egypt Rejects Islamic Law

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Mubarak has often said that Reports from the Benin border most of Egypt's laws are based on said that departing aliens were innot require extensive revision. But he and other prominent Egyptian officials have been reluctant to oppose the adoption of Islamic law

> Ahmed Heikal, a member of the ruling party, said everyone agreed that Islamic law was, as the 1980 Constitution provides, "the major said, was how laws inconsistent with it should be changed.

> He said he favored revision of the laws "scientifically and gradu-Moslem fundamentalism has

been growing in Egypt and else-where in the Middle East, Iran, Pakistan and Sudan have adopted Islamic law. Moslem fundamentalists were suppressed by President Gamal Abdel Nasser, but his successor, Anwar Sadat, generally permitted them to flourish.

France Expels Prisoner

At West German Border The Associated Press

PARIS - A West German woman sentenced to four years in prison in 1982 for possession of arms and explosives, has been expelled from France to West Germany, the Interior Ministry said.

Magdalena Kopp had served three years and two months of her term, according to her lawyer, Jacques Verges. The ministry said she was expelled Saturday because she had been barred from entering France before she was arrested in February 1982.

Sergei Yutkevich, Soviet Filmmaker. Is Dead at 80

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Sergei Yutkevich, 80, a leading Soviet filmmak-er, died April 23 in Moscow, according to Soviet newspapers.

An obituary, signed by members of the ruling Politburo and leaders of the motion-picture industry, called his death a "grievous loss for Soviet culture." Mr. Yutkevich has been ranked by some critics with the giants of

the Soviet cinema - Sergei Eisenstein, Aleksander Dovzhenko, Vsevolod Pudovkin and Friedrich Ermier. He won the best-director award at Cannes in 1956 for the film "Othello." His work covered a broad range

of themes, both historical and contemporary. His "Skanderbeg," a film about an Albanian folk hero, produced in 1954 before the Soviet-Albanian break, won a special prize at the Cannes Film Festival. Other biographical productions dealt with Yakov Sverdlov, the first president of the Soviet Union, and with Nikolai Przhevalsky, a 19th-century Russian explorer of Central

in the Soviet Union, Mr. Yutkevich was known for a series of films about Lenin, from "A Man With a Gun" (1938) to "Lenin in Poland" (1966). He won two Stalin Prizes in the 1940s and was honored on his 70th birthday, in 1974, with the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, the Soviet Union's highest civilian

2 Women Found ally," the formulation adopted by At London Palace the assembly. Of Prince Charles

The Associated Press LONDON - Two apparently drunken young women were found in a residence for employees at Kensington Palace, the London home of Prince Charles and Diana,

Princess of Wales, according to the police.

The prince and princess, who are vacationing in Venice, were not in the palace. The Italian news agency ANSA reported that it had received a telephoned threat against them from someone claiming to repre-

sent the Irish Republican Army. James Peacock, a spokesman for Scotland Yard, said that the two women, both in their 20s, were discovered early Wednesday. He said that the women, whom he did not identify, were questioned at length by the police but no charges were

Mr. Peacock said that the women apparently wandered into the palace grounds after a night of heavy drinking. The residence is one of several used by the royal household

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Studies U.S., India Are Called By Henry A. Kissinger Of Troops Near Accord on Sales Latin Ane Of Military Technology WAMEN

By Steven R. Weisman New York Times Service

NEW DELHI - The United States and India are said to be close to an accord that would permit India to acquire highly advanced U.S. technology capable of sharply

improving its military ability. In addition, a senior U.S. policymaker said Friday after discussions with Indian officials that the Reagan administration had begun thinking about how India could become "a power we could work together with in 10 or 20 years.

The official, Fred C. Ikle, undersecretary of defense for policy, said his meetings with top leaders here convinced him that India could become "a power that contributes to world stability the way the United States will see it and want to shape it in 1995 or 2005,"

That, I think, is an exciting possibility of perhaps a new chapter in U.S.-Indian relations," Mr. Ikle said in an interview. But he cantioned that the situation in the subcontinent was "delicate" and that the United States had no desire to support "Indian hegemony" over Pakistan or any other neighbors.

with the reports of progress on a to acquire or be able to produce high-technology agreement, consti-tuted one of the strongest signals er technology in which the United yet of what is apparently a gradual States excels. warming of the long-frosty relations between Washington and New Delhi.

There has been little military cooperation between the United son, Rajiv, took power following States and India for more than two his mother's assassination last Ocdecades. India has angrily denounced U.S. aid to Pakistan, its

principal rival. A senior Indian official said Mr. Ikle had been told bluntly last week that India was adament in its opposition to aid for Pakistan. India also opposes covert U.S. assistance to troops in Afghanistan as an intrusion into the region.



Fred C. Ikle

But both Indian and American officials said that India also was eager to lessen its long dependence on the Soviet Union for weapons. Mr. Ikle's comments, coupled In particular, India is said to want

An easing of Indian-U.S. tensions began in 1982 with the visit of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to the United States. Mrs. Gandhi's tober and the easing trend has con-

U.S. officials said Friday that they hoped the agreement on high-technology transfers could be com-pleted before a planned visit to the United States by Mr. Gandhi in June, A "memorandum of underthe rebels who are fighting Soviet standing" establishing the accord troops in Afghanistan as an intruin principle was reached last year, but the two sides have had difficulty arriving at language to put it into

The difficulties arose because of American insistence that India take steps to prevent any of the technology from finding its way into Russian hands. Also, the United States has sought assurances that none of the technology would be used to make nuclear weapons or be given to any other nation that could use it for that purpose.

Mr. Ikle arrived in New Delhi on Wednesday from Islamahad, where he spent a day with Pakistani officials. He met in New Delhi with senior policy-makers, including P.V. Narasimba Rao, the defense minister; Romesh Bhandari, the foreign secretary, and G. Parthasarathy, chairman of the Policy Planning Committee.

Earlier last week, U.S. and Indi-

Reagan Must Speak Plainly When He Meets With Gorbachev

OW that a "get acquainted summir" between nent, and 2) that arms control must be something other than an attempt to deprive the West of its most backey, the Soviet Union's party peneral secbachev, the Soviet Union's party general sec-retary, appears probable during the UN's General For too long the Assembly in the fall, it is not too early to ask what message and impression one hopes Mr. Gorbachev will take home to his colleagues

So far there is no great cause for optimism. The Western democracies have repeated the stereotype practiced during three Soviet successions in three

This is the last in a series of 10 articles by the former U.S. secretary of state.

years. When the succession went to two old men it was claimed that advanced age means caution. Now that a younger man has taken over, his commitment to sive and conciliatory ideas is taken for granted. As for the Soviet leadership, its response has been

equally stereotyped, if less psychiatrically inclined. It has put forward essentially the same cliches and the same old threats since the funeral of Brezhnev. Nevertheless, common sense would suggest that the Soviet leadership must sooner or later undertake a reappraisal of its ossified foreign policy, not because its leaders have become particularly more peaceful but because circumstances would seem to require it. But how far that reappraisal will be carried depends im-

portantly on Western attitudes. Among the most worrisome of those is the Western obsession with basing hopes for peace on the personality of the Soviet leader or on a personal relationship established at the summit. These hopes correspond to no Soviet reality. No general secretary, Stalin included, achieved unchallenged control in less than four years. Nor can a Soviet leader base a change of policy on so un-Marxist a consideration as his personal relationship with an American president without dis crediting himself with his colleagues. The Soviet lead-ership is much more likely to consider the Western emphasis on the demeanor and dress of the Soviet leaders as a weakness that constitutes a strategic

HE best prospect for easing East-West tensions resides not in the unknown attitudes of Mr. Gorbachev but in the crisis of the Soviet governmental and

But these very domestic preoccupations will make the Soviet leadership as eager for a respite as it will be reluctant to add major foreign policy changes. Their temptation must be to purchase that respite by a ige of tone without real substance, a tendency to doubt reinforced by the sudden obsession with summit meetings by a conservative American

In short, wise Western statesmanship should seek to turn Soviet temptations for an atmospheric interlude into a durable change.

It is essential to convey two major themes: 1) that a relaxation of tensions must include a political compo-

President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gor- other than an attempt to deprive the West of its most

For too long the Western democracies have flinched from facing the fundamental cause of tensions: the ground rules the Soviets have succeeded in imposing on the international system. Everything that has be-come Communist remains forever inviolate. Everything that is non-Communist is open to change, by pressure, by subversion, by guernilla action, if necessary by terror. These ground rules, if not resisted, will mexorably shift the balance of power against the

The democracies have been reluctant to link political conduct and the control of arms because they are afraid to jeopardize their paramount objective of controlling the arms race. Thereby, in fact, they endanger both. The use of Cuban proxy forces in Angola and Ethiopia, the occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops and of Cambodia by Soviet-anned Vietnamese forces, the accumulation of Soviet military equipment

wars" concept. The first idea is not on the agenda of ous dialogue.

Geneva. The latter idea is under systematic attack: by

Though I would have favored a less impetuous traditional theorists of arms control theory committed to assured civilian destruction, by allies eager to remove anything that the Soviets have declared an obstacle to arms control, and by Soviet propaganda whose strategy of intimidation is served by a military policy based on apocalyptic civilian damage. The convergence of these forces has managed to stigmatize strategic defense as "destabilizing" and as an obstacle

to arms control before negotiations even have started. The Reagan administration has retreated before this onslaught. It has put forward at least four versions of strategic defense; it has justified strategic defense by invoking, in the language of the peace movement, its horror of nuclear war — on which, after all, deterrence theory will have to be based for the next decade whatever the fate of star wars. The administration has

Western statesmanship should seek to turn Soviet temptations for an atmospheric interlude into a durable change of relations between the two blocs. It would be a great pity if history were to record the present period as a major lost opportunity.

in rogue states like Libya, the Soviet military presence argued that star wars amounts to no more than rein Cuba, South Yemen and Vietnam, the intelligence search, leaving judgments as to feasibility and deploy-support for guerrilla movements, all produce interna-ment for a period long after President Reagan's terms tional tensions - and dangers of miscalculation - end greater than the arms race as such,

RMS control, however important, is not a substi-Ante for foreign policy. Moreover, it would be nearly impossible to find a subject less suitable for a meeting of minds between heads of adversary governments after an interruption of the dialogue for more than six years. The subject has become so esoteric that it fits the description a British prime minister, Lord Palmerston, gave of the Schleswig-Holstein question of the 19th century: Only three people had ever understood it, he said. One was dead. The second was in a lunatic asylum. He was the third, and he had forgotten it. Arms control positions do not reflect an overall concept because they emerge from bureaucratic controversies and because there is no longer any intellectual theory outside of government to sustain them. Heads of state cannot cut through this fog in a single meeting: Their lack of sophistication on the ect may make matters worse.

So long as arsenals are based on multiple warheads, or MIRVs, and defense is proscribed, no foreseeable me of arms control will reduce either side's capacity to inflict apocalyptic levels of civilian damage.

N this manner the Reagan administration may have tempted ever fiercer Soviet pressures. Research has always been permitted and has been carried out for a decade by both sides; indeed, the Reagan administra-tion's budget is only about \$8 billion more than that proposed by President Jimmy Carter. The emphasis on research has fostered the illusion that the European allies support strategic defense. In fact they "support" research partly as a platform from which to oppose deployment. Obviously, the Western tendency is, for domestic political reasons, to settle for whatever the Soviet Union has defined as attainable.

It is therefore possible to foresee an outcome at Geneva that will reduce offensive weapons without mpairing the capacity for civilian devastation, while the deployment of defensive weapons is deferred to an administration that is bound to face much greater political pressures than the incumbent. And there is always the risk that the Congress, in the name of arms control, will emasculate strategic defense as it has the MX missile and thus saddle the United States with the worst aspect of every course of action.

The United States thus must chart a delicate course major lost opportunity. with a precipice on each side: Excessive truculence

Only two alternative conceptions are available: con- would split the United States from its allies; excessive fining missiles to single warheads - de-MIRVing enthusiasm for conciliation would contribute to West-and strategic defense, the so-called "star ern escapism and remove Soviet incentives for a seri-

approach to the summit, a Reagan-Gorbachev meeting could enable the United States to convey the scope and requirements of a genuine easing of tensions

provided the president is prepared to be precise. The principal message from Mr. Reagan to Mr. Gorbachev should go something like this:

"Present political trends sooner or later risk a confrontation perhaps not sought by either side, through eruptions neither can control. Existing ground rules are both unacceptable and dangerous. The avoidance of a political dialogue risks reproducing the conditions that led to World War I: an accumulation of political tensions, one of which gets out of hand because no one has thought of how to contain it. No one would benefit from such a war except the regions spared its cataclysmic devastation

"There must be specific agreements that define the true vital interests of each side and the permissible challenges to them. In the past such agreements have been confined to generalities that created an illusion of progress. Let us now work on a concrete and definite program,"

"As for arms control, the current tendency is either to confirm existing weapons programs or reduce them cosmetically. You have also used the talks to seek to deny us the use of technologies in which we are ahead and which reduce your ability for nuclear blackmail. You must know that we will not be driven off a defensive deployment designed to reduce civilian casualties. But we are prepared to keep our deployment to the minimum compatible with dealing with the offensive threat. Thus you have it in your power to reduce the level of defensive forces by drastic mutual cuts in offensive forces. In order to take account of your expressed concern that strategic defense might lead to a surprise attack, we are proposing that both sides abolish multiple warheads over a period of 10 years while we are phasing in strategic defense.

"Let us set up a private channel out of the glare of publicity to define what kind of world we want 10 to 15 years from now, both in the political and military field. As we make progress in this channel and through our foreign secretaries, we can meet periodically to review their work and issue instructions on the basis of

Such a message would confront the Politburo with its real choice. If the approach is rejected we will know that any relaxation is certain to be temporary. If it is accepted it may lead to a breakthrough.

In either case, tensions will case for a while. But we should not settle for an interlude. It would be a great pity if history were to record the present period as a

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China Changes Medical Policy

The Associated Press BELING - China said Sunday it has adopted a policy of encouraging doctors to engage in private practice, once banned as an obstruction to socialized

A report by the Public Health Ministry said that "individual practitioners, including retired medical workers and herbal doctors who have passed government examinations, will be encouraged."

A summary of the report in Xinhua, the official news agency, reflected concern over the quality of health care under the socialized system, long-her-alded by the Communist Party as one of its major triumphs.

To Rout Vietnamese The Associated Press

Thais Launch Drive

southern stretch of the bord an officials said that Mr. Ikle Cambodia. The officer said the would discuss a list of other mili-tary items that India has been seek-Rouge guerrillas, had crossed the

ing. These were said to include border into Chamrak, a village anti-tank missiles, artillery, C-130 about 200 miles (320 kilometers) transport aircraft and small arms.

BANGKOK - That Marine backed by air strikes have launched a drive to flush out an unknown number of Vietnamese who entered Thailand in pursuit of Cambodian guerrillas, a Thai officer said Sun-

We are using everything we have" against the intruders, the officer said. The operation is in Chanthaburi province, along the

inflation to 3 percent from 8.2 per-

the success of his economic policies

to win the Sept. 15 general elec-

tions. The latest opinion polls, published Sunday, showed Mr. Palme

gradually catching up with the op-

One course open to the government is to try to put moral pressure

on the strikers to go back to work sector by sector. This policy was

■ Danes Stage Protest

Mr. Palme is heavily banking on

cent in 1984.

THE WORLD OF BIG BUSINESS JETS MEETS THE LEADER. THE FALCON 900. put to the test Sunday as talks be-gan on ending a selective walkout by postal staff.

A Falcon 900 demonstration flight, January 15,1985.

day, as Prime Minister Olof Palme's government came under strong pressure to intervene. vices also have been impeded. Travelers from Sweden faced long bus or train journeys to Nor-Criticism of the official handling of the dispute grew over the week-end with the conservative opposiwhose flights have been almost

tion saying that the government was to blame for the work stop-"We are ready for a long and hard battle," said Rune Larsson, chief negotiator for the 265,000-strong civil servants

union, which on Thursday closed Sweden's commercial airports and froze foreign trade to back de year mands for a 3.1-percent pay in-The Civil Service Employers

Board offered only 2 percent starting in January. The board also has promised to lock out another 100,000 employees beginning Fri-day, including most of the country's teachers.

Meanwhile, long lines of trucks have formed at the Norwegian bor-

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LOCATION WITH

der, the only route left open for Sweden's exports and imports, while wholesalers warned that vegetable and fruit prices would don-STOCKHOLM - Sweden appeared set for an extended and unusually bitter labor conflict Sunble this week because of the strike. Postal, police and other vital ser-

Civil Servants' Strike Pressures Palme

way and Denmark to catch international flights. Scandinavian Airlines Systems

halved since the dispute began, stands to lose more than \$1 million a day from the walkout of Swedish air traffic controllers. Government action seemed des-

tined to backfire in an election

Ordering the strikers back to work would deprive the governing Social Democrats of one of their basic election arguments: That the

party is the only one that can guar-antee industrial peace.

The government's Communist allies in the Riksdag, or parliament, are in principle opposed to compul-sory legislation while righties have made clear they are not willing to help Mr. Palme

BLADDIES ARE ALL

GETTING TOGETHER

fruit at Prime Minister Poul Schluter as he spoke Saturday night on the 40th anniversary of Denmark's liberation from Nazi Germany in World War II, The Associated Press reported in Copenhagen Mr. Schluter spoke from behind plastic shields held by policemen. Thousands of torch-bearing

> test both a recent government-leg-islated settlement of a labor dispute and the conservative government's support for defense policies of the North Atlantic Treaty Organiza-Mr. Schluter's minority government on March 30 managed to as-

demonstrators assembled in Co-penhagen's central square to pro-

semble a slim parliamentary major-ity for a forced settlement to week-old strikes and lockonts caused by a deadlock in negotia-tions between private employers and trade unions.

3 Cities Are in Running For Repeat Chess Match

TUNIS—The executive council of the International Chess Federation will meet in Tunis on May 13 to designate the site for the world chess championship match in September between Anatoli Karpov and Gary Kasparov, according to an informed source.

Tunis is playing host to a 17-round international chess tournament that began April 27. The Karpov-Kasparov match was suspended in Moscow in February. Moscow, London and Marseille are

The Falcon 900 demonstrates leadership qualitles in every important respect. First, it offers an extraordinary level of passenger comfort. All passengers who flew in it are unanimous to praise the quietness and comfort amenities of a very large cabin (2.34 m wide over 10 m long and .87 m headroom).

The Falcon 900 is a Leader in performance, too. With an effective range of 7,000 km (carrying 8 passengers and NBAA IFR reserves), it can easily fly from Paris to New York, from London to Abu Dhabi, from Tokyo to Jakarta. And the Falcon 900 can climb directly to 39,000 ft which puts it above international commercial air traffic. The Falcon 900 can cruise at up to Mach .85 (904 km/h) and has been flown at 94% of the speed of sound in test flights.

The Falcon 900 is also the Leader in efficiency. For long range operation, take-off weight is 20 tons, 10 tons less than its closest competitor under the same conditions and with the same

payload. Thanks to its latest-generation Garrett engines, its excellent aerodynamics and lighter weight, the Falcon 900's fuel consumption is record-breakingly low: some 1/3 less than the above competitor, whose engine consumes almost as much fuel when Idling on the runway as that of the Falcon 900 when cruising at Mach.80.

These figures highlight the sophisticated aerodynamic design of the Falcon 900, utilizing Dassault computer technology developed for the famous Mirage fighters - an experience that's unique among producers of business jets.

The Falcon 900 also scores first for safety. In the unlikely event that one engine should fail, the remaining two can easily supply the requisite thrust and maintain operation of the aircraft's critical systems. This level of security obviously cannot be matched by twin-jet aircraft, either now or in the future, whatever the developments in

international regulations.

If you would like to know more about the

Falcon 900, please contact us for full information. It will be our pleasure to introduce you to the new Leader in the world of business aviation - the

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Business takes off with Falcon

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Herald-Tenational Cribune.

A Gamble at the Summit

inspecting the economic thought underlying the summit at Bonn. For behind the photography and the diplomatic chess, important decisions were made.

They were highly conservative decisions, because the participants were conservative: Even François Mitterrand of France and Italy's Bettino Craxi are currently to the right on economics. More surprising may be the fact that the seven economic conservatives in search of a recovery took a big gamble on how the global economy works.

The problem was to find a strategy to reduce unemployment and ease tensions on trade and currency at a time when the American boom seems to be weakening but when it is uncertain that the other rich countries are going to take up the reins. In the end, the summit members called on Europe to fulfill its expansionary task by making its labor and capital markets more flexible - removing the rigidities that discourage initiative and foster inflation. And they encouraged Japan to validate Yasuhiro Nakasone's

promises to open up its markets to imports. What is uncertain is whether this exemplary, but hardly original, wisdom will prove sufficient, however vigorously it is pursued.

Can simple deregulation of the European economy, and general lubrication of its joints, produce an upturn without some modest dosage of old-fashioned expansionary fiscal and monetary policy? The summit's theory is that it will, because it will favor potential business profits and thus encourage capital spending. Skeptics dismiss this as belief in the powers of selflevitation: First, they say, you must raise actual profits, and that requires direct stimu-

The revelve now is ended. But it is worth lus to demand. Such a stimulus, in turn, is aspecting the economic thought underlying dismissed by the opposing skeptics as pumppriming - inflationary by definition.

Evidence that greater flexibility can yield early growth even in the absence of accompanying action to strengthen demand either on the budgetary or monetary side — is rather scant. The United States would probably not have achieved its own recent recovery if its steps to free up the economy had not been accompanied by a boost from the budget. Can Europe do it differently?

For Japan, the question is similar. In a slow-growing world; can trade liberalization make a real dent in the Japanese trade surplus without some flanking measures to raise demand inside that country? Or will less strong demand for Japanese goods abroad and more competition at home simply make Japan's producers switch their sales efforts to their own domestic market? Again, the evidence of history is not all on the side of the optimists.

The roots of modern economic conservatism - virtually refusing to grant budgetary and monetary authorities the discretion to adjust their policies in response to inflation, employment and investment rates - are well-known and understandable. Discretion has been abused in the past, and fine-tuning (a foolish concept) has produced hideous discords. But can one, confidently, throw out all such discretionary power?

The coming year will show whether the conservatism, and optimism, of Bonn were justified. If the gamble does not work, the seven governments will lose votes, because their electorates will have lost even more jobs than they have lost up to now.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

An Alternative to Sanctions

In South Africa the confrontation over apartheid sharpens, and in the United States a feeling grows that Americans are doing too little for justice in South Africa and may even be comforting injustice. This is what is behind the rising impatience with the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement" and, specifically, the countering campaign to legislate economic sanctions against South Africa. What is the right thing to do?

Above all else, the United States must speak in its true voice. Too often constructive engagement has amounted to a formula for pulling punches and making excuses for apartheid.
While paying lip service to black dignity, U.S.
policy has conveyed a sense that blacks are too impalient, and that whites are right to resist the black majority's demands.

The burden should not be on blacks to show they deserve the rights they claim, but on whites to stop denying equal rights to all South Africans, Strong governments like the one in Pretoria bend chiefly to inexorable internal

demands, which are mounting.
In current circumstances, blacks are setting the pace of protest, and foreigners can do little to spare them the harsh, immediate consequences - death, arrest, or firing. But outsiders can assert constantly and sharply, the standards South Africa ought to meet in response. Apartheid is an outrage, and neither whites nor blacks should be allowed to think principal value and their principal deficiency. American policy at home will recede. Easy slogans to the effect that Western in-

vestment and trade "finance apartheid" conceal the hard truth that sanctions would likely slow the engine of change that is the South African economy (or put companies in the hands of foreigners untroubled by apartheid), expose black jobholders to direct loss, push white South Africa further toward an embattled self-reliance and punish South Africa's dependent black neighbors.

The fallback argument, that sanctions, though of dubious economic effect, would have a considerable political shock value, stops working once the sanctions move from the threatened to the real.

Americans should not let themselves be distracted by a debate on this second-order issue. The first order needs an unbharred focus: the steps whites should promptly undertake to end apartheid. The recourse to violence must go. The indecencies of discrimination must go. The pass laws and the group areas act, instruments for white control of black labor, must go. The homelands structure, robbing blacks of their South African nationality, must go. The denial of black political rights must go. In short, the alternative to sanctions need

nothing. It is targeting apartheid. Let the administration become as practiced in promoting the tasks of dismantling this odious system as it is in arguing against sancthe United States believes otherwise. Sanc-tions express outrage, but that is at once their will pay more attention, and the challenge to

not be "constructive engagement," or doing

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The Embargo on Nicaragua

The rejection of direct military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels has had the immediate salutary effect of forcing choices on the adminis-tration which have been available all along. We just stop buying their coffee and bananas.

Washington is now moving decisively to isolate Nicaragua economically, which makes a lot more sense than trying to overthrow the Sandinist regime through indirect and covert military action. At least this approach eliminates the contradiction of making war with a country with which we maintain diplomatic and trade relations. So it is not surprising that this straightforward approach has won a good deal of swift support in a Congress which has been reluctant to start down the military road.

The approach is, of course, not without its problems for the administration, which has steadfastly resisted the use of embargoes. Yes, there is an inconsistency in the fact that we sell

wheat to the Soviets, who in turn may now supply the sustenance for Nicaragua to make up for our deprivation.

But Managua is a long way from Moscow, and moving tons of cargo is a lot more difficult than making a state visit, as the head of Nicaragua did in gaudy fashion this week.

We are confident that the new measures will be, in the long run, more effective than those of

the past, not only in Nicaragua but in all of Central America as well.

— The Baltimore Evening Sun.

It is difficult to see President Reagan's move as anything other than an ill-conceived move taken out of pique following the failure of his attempt to persuade Congress to vote \$14 million in "humanitarian" assistance to the [Nicaraguan] rebel forces. This is flailing foaming stuff, and illogical to boot.

- The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR MAY 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Roosevelt Accepts Nobel Prize CHRISTIANA [now Oslo] — Accompanied by the King and Queen, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt drove [May 5] to the National Theatre to deliver his address as recipient of the Nobel Pence Prize, Mr. Roosevelt began his speech by an eloquent eulogy of the great Norwegian who has just been conveyed to his last resting place. He continued: "In our time, peace in the industrial world is quite as important as peace among the nations. It is quite as necessary to hold in check the greed of the capitalists as to suppress the covetousness and the tendency to violence on the part of the workers. It is equally important to hold in check a hurtful militarism.... The Great Powers must form a equally famous son, who followed in the man-League of Peace. At the same time every State must be in a position to defend itself until an

international authority has been created."

1935: The Herald Marks 100 Years PARIS - Today marks the 100th anniversary

of the founding in New York of The New York Herald, which in 1924 was merged with the New York Tribune, to be published under the title of the New York Herald Tribune. On May 6, 1835, James Gordon Bennett, a Scotsman who emigrated to the United States, published the first issue from a cellar under the title of The New York Herald and sold it for one cent.

Bennett was proprietor, editor, reporter and salesman of his own production. He was destined to build one of the greatest newspapers agement and editorship of the paper and who founded the Paris Herald in 1887, gave to the world the modern method of gathering news.

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Cuba's New Influence in Latin America

HAVANA — The big news from Havana this spring is Cuba's rapid emergence from a quarter of a century of political and diplomatic isolation in Latin America.

The United States, which had worked for years to keep the Cubans isolated, now finds itself ngly alienated in the hemisphere because Latin Americans are convinced that the Reagan White House does not care about their awasome economic crisis and that Fidel Castro does.
In historical terms, the shift in Latin American

attitudes toward President Castro is vastly more important than, say, the Resgan administration's defeat in Congress over funding of the Nicara-guan "contras." One has the impression that the administration does not even remotely under-stand the dangerous long-range threat to U.S. influence in the region.

Consider the following events, occurring in the

month of April alone:

• Ecuador's right-of-center president, León Febres Cordero Rivadeneira, became the first elected Latin American chief of state to visit Cuba since Mr. Castro assumed power more than 26 years ago (Mexican presidents have paid visits, but the Mexican political system is not an example of representative democracy). The crucial result was a public agreement that ideological differences must not stand in the way of a new Latin American unity.

• Colombia's foreign minister, Augusto Ra-

mirez Ocampo, flew to Havana to deliver a letter from President Belisario Betancur, a conservative, and to discuss the Nicaragnan situation with him. The Nicaragnan president, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, was here secretly at the time. Colombia, still fighting leftist guerrillas at home, maintains no active diplomatic relations with Cuba. but Mr. Castro and Mr. Betancur frequently consult by telephone. Mr. Betancur is known to believe that Cuba must become directly involved in the diplomatic process involving the Conta-dora countries — Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela — seeking a Central American accommodation. Mr. Castro has publicly stated his willingness to do so, but the United States opposes it on the debatable grounds that the hans are to blame for all of the explosive ills of Central America.

· Within a week of the inauguration of Julio Maria Sanguinetti as Uruguay's first elected president after two decades of dictatorial military rule, the new government canceled its ban on trade relations with Cuba. Uruguay plans to restore diplomatic ties as well, and a Cuban trade unission already is in Montevideo.

• Since Raul Alfonsin was elected Argentina's first democratic president in eight years, Cuban-Argentine relations have been greatly strength-ened: Trade is very active, and Argentina is By Tad Szulc

providing Cuba with export credits. Recently, Cuba's most popular singer, Silvio Rodriguez, took Buenos Aires by storm — a visit with political overtones

Elsewhere as well, the climate of acceptance of Caba is growing not as a function of pro-social-ist sympathies but of the spreading sense that Laun America must look after its own fate. To be sure, Mr. Castro has most artfully en-couraged this sentiment, and his stance in his frequent pronouncements on the great economic



crisis is that of the Latin elder statesman. But there is no question that when Mr. Castro speaks, Latin Americans listen. His declaration in an interview with the Mexican newspaper Excelsion in March that the Latin American foreign debt (it now stands at about \$360 billion) simply cannot be paid and must be canceled by the banks, most of them in the United States, created wide comment throughout the region - comment that the Cubans kept alive by adroit public relations. Mr. Castro's argument that the debts must be settled through government-to-govern-ment negotiations, and that in effect Latin Amer-ican debtors ought to unite in something of a "debt cartel" found a sympathetic audience. Naturally, the Castro ideas are repugnant to

the Reagan administration (and presumably to the banks), but the rub is that U.S. policy-makers have not comprehended the evolution of the debt

issue from a financial into an emotional and political one in Latin America.

With an exquisite sense of timing, Mr. Castro seized the Latin American debt issue to lay claim to "fraternal" political leadership in the region, where many governments remain reluctant to speak out too harshly against the International Monetary Fund, the private banks and the Reagan administration. And the Reagan administration. tion further helped the Castro crusade when the Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, failed to mention the question, except in passing, at a recent meeting of the IMF's governing interim committee. This omission was instantly noticed throughout Latin America.

Cuba's hemispheric standing is improving steadily because of the worsening social and economic situation in most of the countries and the perception that the United States is neglecting them — and not even benignly. Bolivia already is working closely with Cuba. Peru has indicated a desire to do so. In Brazil, with the largest debt in the world (nearly \$110 billion), the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Commit-tee has voted for resumption of diplomatic rela-tions with Cuba, and both sides are interested in the potential for trade.

Clearly, economics are not the only reason for Latin American resentment against the United States under the Reagan administration and the Cuban's success in rurning the trend to their advantage. The United States's "secret war" against Nicaragua has antagonized much of Latin American public opinion, which fears a U.S. military intervention.

Cuba's new influence in Latin America should not, of course, be exaggerated, and Mr. Castro himself is extremely careful not to push too hard. He prefers to have the Latin Americans themselves decide that they wish to accept him among series decide that they wan to accept him among their political brethren, rather than embarrass them by urging contacts. Nonetheless, there is a clear consensus among foreign diplomats in Ha-vana, including the Latin Americans, that a sig-nificant change already has occurred in Cuba's relations with the rest of the hemisphere.

The extraordinary fact is that the U.S. government is blissfully unaware of what is happening. Presumably, the Reaganites' ideological obsession with Cuba and Nicaragua has blinded the administration to other dimensions of the Latin American reality. The absurd fear of Cuba (something that, for example, Henry A. Kissinger did not experience, seeking instead an accommodation) has paralyzed whatever creative instincts existed in the U.S. bureaucracy,

The writer, who is based in Washington, is working on a biography of Fidel Castro, He con-tributed this comment to The New York Times,

Projecting U.S. Force in The Mideast

11.

By John C. Ausland

O SLO — Driving south of Tampa, Florida, you may chance upon MacDill Air Force Base. Not far in-side the cuttonin in a side the entrance is a large concrete building that looks like a warehouse. In it are 800 people preparing for what could be America's next war.

These men and women work for the U.S. Central Command, established in 1983 to replace the Rapid Deployment Force. The command's uninformative name is symptomatic of the ambiguities it faces. Although General Robert C. Kingston, the commander, is responsible for the conduct of any U.S. military operation in the conduct of the co tion in the area from Egypt to Paki-sian, no government in that region is prepared to provide him a home. The formation of the Central Com-

mand is an important symbol of the change that has taken place in the U.S. attitude toward the Middle East, and particularly toward the use of force in the Gulf area.

This is illustrated by a policy guideline statement that the State Department sent to the Pentagon in 1969. At that time, the British were withdrawing from the Gulf region and looking to the United States to

play a larger role.
Since the United States was engaged in a war in Vietnam, it had tle military power to devote to a Gulf contingency. Therefore, said the State Department directive, "The U.S. will meet the threat of expanded Soviet influence by various means, but primarily by helping to encour-age the forces of independence and modernization in the countries of the region itself." This meant, above all, Saudi Arabia and Iran.

All this changed after the revolu-tion in Iran and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Alarmed at the threat to oil fields around the Gulf, President Jimmy Carter in 1980 made his now famous commitment to use force if necessary to defend U.S. interests in that region. The problem was that the Pentagon had little capability to de-ploy ground forces and land-based air forces to the Gulf area.

In developing such forces, the first question that had to be answered was what contingencies U.S. forces must be able to meet. In public, emphasis was placed on an alleged Soviet threat to the Gulf; the public emphasis now is on a possible Soviet-sup-ported takeover by Iranian communists when the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini dies. But a more likely use of U.S. forces is thought to be the defense of one of the many fragile regimes in the Gulf area.

The Central Command has at its disposal nearly six army and marine divisions, more than 500 air force fighters and bombers, three navy carrier battle groups, and one surface action group (based on a battleship). The difficult question is how these

forces would get to their destination and how they would be sustained. The challenges include these: · Getting the forces to the Gulf

area. Although the Pentagon is increasing its sea and airlift capabilities, it would take weeks, even months, to get substantial ground forces to the Gulf. The Pentagon's answer is to preposition equipment and supplies in the area; this ambitious program is far from complete.

Obtaining the use of bases for aircraft en route to the Gulf. The

Pentagon experience in gaining the use of North Atlantic Treaty Organization bases in connection with airlifts to Israel is not encouraging, it reflects a general reluctance by other NATO members to grant the use of facilities in connection with problems in non-NATO countries. Thus, the use of facilities on the Azores could be crucial in a Gulf crisis, but it is

be crucial in a Gulf crisis, but it is uncertain that Portugal, a NATO member, would cooperate. The Pentagon is trying to develop alternate bases in Africa, including Morocco.

Obtaining the use of bases in the Gulf area. The Pentagon is spending large sums to develop bases in the Indian Ocean area. Key is the base on the island of Diego Garcia. But while it is useful as a logistical base, it is thousands of miles from the Gulf. More useful as an operational base More useful as an operational base would be the Omani island of Mawould be the Omani island of Masirah, on which a huge amount of U.S.-financed construction activity is under way. Other bases are being developed in Kenya, Somalia and Egypt, as well as in eastern Turkey.

Training and equipping American forces to fight in the Gulf area. The combination of mountains and desert poses serious operational

desert poses serious operational trying to provide suitable equipment for its forces, but this takes time. It is also conducting exercises in its area of responsibility and in the United States, in alternate years. Another "Bright Star" exercise, like the one in 1983 involving Egypt, Sudan, Soma-lia and Oman, is due this fall.

There appears to be growing skep-ticism in Congress about the Gulf commitment now that some of the larger bills are starting to come in. It may be a bit late to think about this. International Herald Tribune.

LETTER

The Other Singaporeans

Regarding "Singapore Adjusts to 'Multiparty' Rule" (April 13):

As a Singaporean, an Indian and a Moslem, I am outraged by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's statement that the success of Singapore's political system is due to the ethnic Chinese majority.

Does Mr. Lee forget how rough

Does Mr. Lee torget how rough and unruly Singapore was during he first 10 years as prime minister?

Does he forget that Indians—
Hindu, Moslem and Christian—
have joined Malays to build trade union tranquility and to plan Singapore's economic success?

MOHAMAD KHAN,

China and Japan: How They Buried Centuries of Hate Mr. Deng has also shown favoritism toward the Japanese. In December, after Prime Minister Margaret

BEIJING — Four decades ago, China and Japan were conclud-ing the most brutal war in the history of their rivalry, a conflict in which Mao Zedong exhorted his troops to "fight the enemy to the last drop of our blood."

But last month, a ranking Chinese official on a trip to Japan spoke casually of this war and Japan's 1937-45 occupation of China as "just a mo-ment" in the history of relations between the two countries.

The official, Peng Zhen, a member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the National People's Congress, said China and Japan now have the "best relations in more than 100 years."

That is no exaggeration. The two old rivals have become the best of friends. As a Western diplomat put it, China has the best relations with Japan of any major nation, and Japan has the greatest access of any foreign country to China." Consider the following:

· in political terms, no other country enjoys the sort of entree the Japanese have to high-ranking Chinese officials. Diplomats from other countries speak with open envy of the ease with which Japanese diplomats and visiting officials get in to see China's top leaders, including Deng Xiaoping and the Communist Party secretary, Hu Yaobang.

• Economically, Japan is China's

main trading partner. Japanese companies are selling so many television sets and other consumer goods in China that the old mercantile dream of reaping the wealth of the China market no longer seems fantastic.

 Culturally, the two countries are drawing closer. Last year, 350,000 Japanese tourists visited China, far more than from any other country and about a third of the total.

 Over the last year, China and Japan have even taken steps toward military cooperation. High-ranking defense officials of the two countries have begun to visit each other and to make "inspection tours" of each other's troops. Harno Natsume, a Japa-nese vice minister of defense, will visit China this month to talk with Chinese military leaders about "strat-egy, the military situation in Asia and the Soviet military build-up in the

the Soviet military build-up in the Far East," a Japanese statement said. All this is little short of amazing in the light of history. Over the last 400 years, China and Japan have gone to war three times. In the war of 1894-1895, China lost control of Taiwan, and in the war of 1937-1945 its casulties, were estimated at 1.3 million. alties were estimated at 1.3 million dead and 1.8 million wounded.

dead and 1.8 million wounded.

Hostility toward Japan provided the chief impetus for China's May 4 Movement, the demonstrations in 1919 that galvanized Chinese students and intellectuals. And anti-Japanese sentiment was an important element in helping Mao and his Communist Party win popular support away from Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists in the 1930s and 1940s.

The events of the first half of this

The events of the first haif of this century have not been entirely for-gotten here. Until recently, it was commonplace for Chinese officials to warn about the dangers of a possible revival of Japanese militarism.

Three years ago, Japanese educa-tion officials and publishers revised some textbooks in a way that virtualsome textbooks in a way that virtually exonerated Japan of responsibility for starting World War II and seemed to gloss over atrocities by Japanese troops in China. That touched off a furor in China, but it finally blew over after Japanese officials promited to correct the textbooks. ised to correct the textbooks.

"I don't think there's the residue of hatred toward the Japanese here that you can see in the Soviet treatment of Germany," a Beijing-based diplomat

100 Sept. 100 Se

By Jim Mann Japan and China restored diplo-

said. "There seems to be a conscious effort by officials on both sides not matic relations in 1972, less than a to fan the flames."

The only discernible source of friction now is a low-key Chinese complaint that Japan is not investing enough money or transferring enough lechnology to China. Some analysts believe the two

ambitious modernization effort.

its doors to the West.

countries could become rivals again Hu, Mr. Deng's protégé and China's in the 21st century if China succeeds second most important political lead-

China views Japan as a bridge to the West. Japan covets China's market, with its one billion consumers.

year after China was admitted to the United Nations and President Rich-

The current close relationship be-

tween the two dates back to Novem-

ber 1983 - after the textbook contro-

versy had cooled down - when Mr.

ard Nixon visited China.

in developing its economy to the ex- er, visited Japan. Japanese officials tent that it threatens Japan.
There seems to be a sch lavished attention on him.
of "It was Hu's first expo thought in Japan which says you should not give the Chinese too Westernized, developed country," a diplomat said, "and he was dazzled." much, that you may create a mon-ster," an Asian diplomat said. Japan has been rewarded for its hospitality. A few months ago, Mr. Hu dined with Ambassador Yosuke Nakae of Japan three times in a week. But for now, the Chinese government looks on Japan as a bridge to the West and a model for China's

By contrast, American sources say, Ambassador Arthur W. Hummel Jr. Chinese leaders sometimes comhas had a single, rather stiff meeting pare what they are attempting today with Mr. Hu in four years. "Both they with the Meiji Restoration, when Japan ended its self-imposed isolation in the late 19th century and opened leader, one American source said.

s doors to the West.

Other Chinese political leaders
Chinese leaders also express admisince have opened their doors to Japration for Japan's ability to turn itself anese officials and businessmen. No into an economic superpower after other country can compete with Ja-the devastation of World War II. pan for access in China. pan for access in China.

But when the mission of 10 top British industrialists arrived in February, they found that their trip coincided with a visit by 100 members of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce. The Japanese had an audience with

Thatcher of Britain signed an agree-

ment transferring the crown colony of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty

in 1997, she announced proudly that

Chinese officials had agreed to re-

ceive a British trade delegation.

Mr. Deng; the British did not. In economic terms, Japan's highlevel contacts are paying off. Last year China's trade with Japan increased by more than 30 percent, to about \$13 billion. Japan has now corworld trade. China's trade with the United States was about \$6 billion.

Economic competitors in the Unit-ed States and Western Europe are at a disadvantage because of Japan's proximity to China. And Japan's emerging economic rivals in East Asia, South Korea and Taiwan, have no diplomatic relations with China And that leaves Japan in an almost

unassailable position in the China market, at a time when a growing number of people in this country of a billion people are beginning to spend money on consumer goods.

The writer is a Los Angeles Times reporter based in Beijing.

Revisionist Remembrances: Enough!

WASHINGTON — What with one thing (the 10th anniver-sary of the fall of Saigon) and another (the 40th anniversary of V-E Day), you probably did not even raise a glass on April 19, the day in 1775 that the American Revolution began, or heave a sigh on April 24, the day in 1945 when the first United Nations conference opened in San Francisco.

Thanks to a calendar published by Foreign Policy magazine, I can tell you of other memories buried under the avalanche of preaching and pronouncements on what was morally wrong, pragmatically right or strategically inevitable about Victnam and World War II.

Lyndon Johnson landed marines in the Dominican Republic on April 28, 20 years ago. A German U-boat sank the Lusitania on May 7, 70 years ago. On May 10, 1775, Ethan Allen's Green Mountain

Boys captured Fort Ticonderoga.

Why am I telling you this? Because enough is enough. The point is not that we shouldn't stop, look, listen and learn from World War II and Vietnam. The point is that you can overdose on revisionist remembrance, aimless remorse and political game-playing with imagery and symbolism. Better simply to com-memorate without claiming a corner on morality than piously to ren-der categorical judgment or exploit an anniversary to further policy.

Consider the overwhelming votes by the U.S. House and Senate regis-tering disapproval of President Reagan's visit to the Bitburg ceme-tery. Congress made no effort to state just how America should com-memorate the end of World War II in Europe. It simply bowed to a public outcry against the way the president was going to do it. Ironically, West Germany's chancellor, Helmut Kohl, who had a lot to do with getting Mr. Reagan into the connecdlessly raised issues.

By Philip Geyelin

Bitburg bind, has talked more sense about the meaning of V-E Day and the way it ought to be commemorated than either the president of the Congress.

Mr. Kohl wanted a celebration of

Mr. Koni wanteo a celebration of reconciliation between West Germany and its World War II enemies. But he also spoke of the need for "reconciliation with the survivors and descendants of the victima" of the Malanauer This "it tims" of the Holocaust. This "is only possible if we accept our histo-ry as it really was [and] if we Ger-mans acknowledge our shame and our historical responsibility," he said. The occasion was a memorial service by the Central Council of Jews in Germany at the site of the same former concentration camp, Bergen-Belsen, that Mr. Reagan be-latedly added to his schedule.

The Nazis were not "an accident of history," the chancellor declared. The question is "why so many peo-ple remained apathetic [and] closed their eyes to the realities when the despots-to-be solicited support for their inhuman program."

When the leader of West Germany is prepared to address the matter in that fashion, the choice of Bitburg can be seen as an accident that should not have happened — the more so since it raised an issue that did not need to be raised. For another example of remem-brance turned rancid, consider the

Reagan administration's idea of how to commemorate the 10th anniversary, April 30, of the North Vietnamese conquest of South Vietnam. The recent impassioned speech by Secretary of State George Shultz on "The Meaning of Victnam" was apparently no accident; its tone and content were known in advance to the president. But it,

"Whatever mistakes in how the war was fought, whatever one's view of the strategic rationale for our intervention," Mr. Shultz said, "the morality of our effort must now be clear." Morality being very much in the eye of the beholder that is a Vietnam issue that will

probably never be resolved.

Still less is any useful purpose served by questioning not only the intelligence of the war's critics but their patriotism. Mr. Shultz spoke of neonle making "anglogies" for of people making "apologies" for communism, arguing that "a com-munist victory would not have harmful consequences." The opponents I remember were

arguing that a continuing, ineffec-tual U.S. effort carried with it unacceptable costs of another sort.

"Finally, of course, the critics turned their attack on America,"
Mr. Shultz said. The serious criticism I remember was aimed at po-

litical leaders and their policies. Then came the analogy that up to now we had been told in no way fits - the one between Central America and Vietnam. It fits now, Mr. Shaltz argued, in the way the Cen-tral American struggle will turn out — bloodily, just as Vietnam did — if the administration is not given a free hand. Well, he may be right. But when even prominent Republicans in Congress are questioning the means the United States is em-ploying in Central America and crying out for a clearer definition of the ends, the administration would be well advised not to open up an

analogy to Vietnam.

As with the commemoration of V-E Day, so it is with the commem-oration of the fail of Saigon — and so it will be later this year with V-J Day, Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Remembrance of searing events is strong medicine. It ought to be handled with care.

Washington Past Writers Group.

of Nazi Germany.

In West Germany the anniversary

country about the nature of German

has been preceded by one of the

longest and most intensive public

debates ever conducted in the

history, what it means and how

contemporary Germans should

remember it and cope with it.

By John C. Auday

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Recalling May 8, 1945: Four Reflections on German History The war in Europe ended 40 years The International Herald Tribune ago this week with the capitulation asked four distinguished Germans

— two politicians and two historians

- to state their views on these issues.

All four are intellectuals who have published widely on scholarly and political subjects. Two of them are associated with the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl and two are opposed to it.

Alois Mertes, 63, is minister of state in the Foreign Ministry and a longtime diplomat. A Christian Democrat, he represents the district that includes Bitburg in West Germany's Bundestag.

Peter Glotz, 46, is secretarygeneral of the Social Democratic party and one of the most prominent spokesmen for the opposition.

Hans Mommsen, 54, also a Social

Democrat, is professor of modern European history at Ruhr University in Bochum.

Michael Stürmer, 46, is professor of modern history at the University of Erlangen and a frequent adviser to Mr. Kohl. He also writes a column of political comment for the conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, one of West Germany's leading daily newspapers.

Dealing with mixed feelings and uncertainty

By Michael Stürmer

HERE remained the drama's center-piece — blitzed Berlin." This is how Malcolm Muggeridge, then a member of British intelligence, remembered 1945. He continued: "Was all this, I asked myself, the realization of our war sims? ... Had Berlin, in being reduced to rubble, become a citadel of democracy? Or were there, as before, just victors and van-quished, with some uncertainty as to which

was which and justice once more a fugitive?

When Hitler killed himself on April 30, 1945, one of the great tyrannies of world history came to its end. May 8 was the logical conclusion of total war. Resigning in 1938, Generaloberst Beck, the German chief of staff, predicted what would happen. Subsequently, he tried to resome the country by quently, he tried to rescue the country by overthrowing Hitler on July 20, 1944. Beck's noble endeavor ended in his execution. With him many, hundred officers, diplomats, priests and trade union leaders paid the ultimate price. They had risen against tyranny but also against total defeat and utter de-

Any German who lived through May 8, 1945, surely remembers the day. I was 6 years old, my little rucksack packed for fleeing westward if the Russians came. Rather than be liberated by the Russians, my mother wanted to be conquered by the Americans. Her hope, once U.S. troops had arrived, was that they were there to stay. The worst was over, I was told: the firebombing, the fear, the nightmare of war. I remember the sunshine of May 8, almost too brilliant to serve as a

I also remember the first black American, irrespective of his "no fraternization" order, tossing a chocolate bar over to a little boy. He was followed by American Quakers who, after two years, filled my empty belly and gave me, for the first time in my life, the feeling of plenty. The war generation has in its guts the

lessons of history.

While unconditional surrender had reduced the Germans to a mere object role and Germany to a geographic concept, the perennial question had already begun to divide Stalin, Truman and Rossevelt. Who would control Germany? If Stalin gave the answer, V-E Day would lead to Bolshevik triumph. And where would 80 million Germans find their identity? If communism was the sole answer, the West would be lost. The key role of Central Europe for the world balance tossed an unexpected chance to the Germans. Those who happened to be in the West picked it up under the careful guidance of Adenauer.

In 1945 the grand old man of liberal German history, Friedrich Meinecke, wrote a book, "The German Catastrophe," weighing all of German history against the Nazi past, unable to decide which side the scales came down on. "A break with all previous history," his anthropologist colleague Alfred Weber called his own book of 1948. He was referring to the collapse of tradition and the need for a new moral frame. This uncertainty still is visited upon children and grandchildren, and today, it seems, more so than in the postwar decades.

Why is there so much soul-searching to-day? The Russians, through a new revenchist campaign, aim at blackmailing the Germans, creating distrust in the West and making Westpolitik more difficult for East Germany. But that is not all, nor is it the measiness of many neighbors watching the inner-German dialogue. A change of generation has taken place, the unspoken assumptions of the post-war years are under debate, the small print is being studied, and there also is a deep controversy about the meaning of history and its message for the future.

The majority of today's Germans were born after 1945. Innocent, in many parts of Germany, of any coherent and detailed knowledge of history and its meaning for past, present and future, many take freedom, security and prosperity for granted without asking the price. Rebelling against reality is a privilege of any young generation. Explaining, with patience and firmness, why the world is as it is, is the responsibility of any

History does not grant leave of absence to any nation for any length of time, least of all to those who have the fortune and the misfortime to dwell in the heart of continental Europe. Within the European dynamism that set the stage for the Thirty Years' War of our century, Germany and the Germans have --to make the understatement of the century -

more than a proportional share of responsi-

bility.

The present state of divided Europe, with the East Enropeans held captive by the Soviet empire and the West Enropeans largely de-pendent on the United States' continued defense effort and enlightened self-interest, owes much to the rebellions against history and geography emanating from Germany. We owe it to our neighbors to define and continue our role in the Alliance and to come to grips with our past. Otherwise this country

may well become unpredictable. Filling money bags and looking for ever more welfare will not suffice in the long rm. The outside world poses the perennial Ger-man question; Who controls Germany? And, where do the Germans find their identity? If one day the answer were not given in terms of Western political culture and a firm commitment to human dignity and liberal democra-cy, the lessons of history would be lost —and the money bags and the welfare checks would

HE 8th of May recalls a day of reckon-ing and a day of immense relief. Obli-vio perpetua et annestia was what the peacemakers of 1648 conceded each other when they closed the horrors of the Thirty Years' War, that seminal catastrophe of mod-em Germany. In 1945, Germans in the West were fortunate to find victors whose generos-ity and enlightened egotism led them to allow the survivors of the Third Reich and the vanquished of the war to become the citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany. Germans in the east were less privileged. To this day they have not ceased to lose the war.

Victor's justice is still dispensed to them.

Altogether, the 8th of May is not only a date for Germans to reflect upon past, present and future. It also offers an opportunity for the West to ask who really won the Second World War. There is a variety of answers. One would be that the two tyrants who had unleashed the fury of war in 1939 triumphed in 1945, each in his own way: Hitler in methodology, Stalin in power and territory. The West, having won the Western part of war, lost the Eastern half of peace. Why should the Germans deny themselves mixed feelings? And why, by the way, should our

A distant event, unforgettable consequences

By Hans Mommsen

THE majority of Germans today are too young to remember the events of World War II. Most of the traces of Allied bombings have disappeared from the cities, and in the countryside, too, the physical scars left by the battles of that spring 40 years ago have vanished. Some of the bunkers and artillery positions from that time of disaster have been painted in bright colors or are being used as furniture stores. They are silent witnesses of an almost

forgotten past. Few Germans today go to military ceme-teries. Most of the German soldiers killed in the war are buried outside Germany. Since there are no special war monuments for the Second World War, the names of the casualties have often been added to the memorials of the First World War, and when one looks at these one suddenly realizes how many Germans were killed in Hitler's war of armi-

hilation against the Slavs and the Jews. Most of the members of the older generation do not like to talk about their experiences in the war, and those who do talk reveal only selected facets of the truth. Even that part of the horror that cuts into their ordinary

lives is being repressed by them.

The Germany of today is a product of the longest period of peace — or of absence of war — since the 18th century.

The average German remains aware of the consequences of the war - of what happened after the defeat of 1945. But the war itself has become a distant, almost mythical event. Almost no one in Germany regarded May

8, 1945, as an appropriate day for collective recollection until the D-Day celebrations in Normandy and other ceremonies by François Mitterrand, Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher made it imperative that the Ger-

mans, too, mark the occasion.

May 8, 1945, marked the start of a new epoch that enabled the Germans, at least in the Western part of their country, to emerge as a normal democratic society.

Only for a few did it really mean liberation.

Those who had been active in the pre-Nazi political left tried to set up anti-fascist committees that were promptly dissolved by the

occupation powers.
What emerged was a general feeling of

deep psychological and moral emptiness and collective national exhaustion, which in turn led most Germans to refuse political commitments. There was simply no prospect for future achievements. The need for simple survival predominated in a situation in which, for the first time, the Germans were confronted with hunger and poverty, while their state had disappeared and all forms of public authority were gone. For these reasons, the Germans readily

accepted the rule of the occupation powers and they did not oppose de-Nazification by the Allies — a process that was not carried out thoroughly because of the impact of the

The Hitler myth had provided the Germans with a father figure that replaced all other forms of national identification. With the death of Hitler, the German sense of national loyalty faded, and for a couple of years, particularistic tendencies replaced the nation-state tradition. There was nothing but a vague assumption that some time in the distant future it might become possible to undo the division of Germany, which cast its first shadow in 1946 when the Allied Control Council closed the border for refugees from the Soviet zone.

National indifference thus became the mood in the early postwar Germany. Today, the government of Helmut Kohl and Hans-Dietrich Genscher tries to recreate

a sense of national consciousness in West Germany. But these attempts are led mainly by a generation of politicians who have been out of power since the late '60s. Reminiscences of the Bismarckian nation-

state that are propagated by former German nationalists and by a recently re-emerging group of neo-conservative intellectuals and politicians close to Mr. Kohl, such as Alfred Dregger, the head of the Christian Democrats in the Bundestag, do not coincide with the self-perception of the majority of the West German people, especially the younger gen-eration for whom the traditional nation-state and the boundaries of 1937 have lost all their

Reunification is an abstract and almost empty formula because the overwhelming majority of Germans are well aware that the German question is not "open" and that the

Eastern borders will never be changed without war. And war is rejected by all.

The celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the end of the war will show that the majority of West Germans are ready to accept the bitter implications of the loss of the Eastern regions to Poland and the creation of two separate German states.

HERE exists a strong feeling of cul-tural solidarity between both Germa-nys, as distinct from political solidarity within a clear-cut German nationalism. A on the Western than on the Eastern side of the Iron Curtain, even though official terminology prevents West German speakers from calling the Federal Republic, which defines its identity along Western models, a nation of

To this extent, the lesson of the Second World War has been understood and the anniversary will corroborate this, in spite of some national or even nationalistic undertones by political groups who cannot desist from using nationalist consciousness for do-

mestic political purposes.

The recent efforts by the government of Mr. Kohl to restore the national tradition by establishing the Museum for German History in Berlin and the House of History in Bonn appear to be nothing but futile attempts to reactivate the German nation-state tradition, which the overwhelming majority of German youth believe was finally destroyed on the battlefields of the Second World War.

Young Germans in their overwhelmin majority also support the improvement of relations between the two Germanys, but they do so not to return to the nationalistic tradition of the 19th century, but to achieve political normalcy and overcome the burden left behind by the prejudices and errors of Germany's particular past.

They implicitly reject the periodically reemerging notion of Germany's mission as a

bridge between East and West. Instead, having lost their illusions, they realize that any attempt to restore this tradition would turn Germany into the central battlefield of a third world war. Preventing such a war is among the highest objectives of any responsible political commitment in Germany today.

Facing unpleasant truths — all of them

By Peter Glotz

TE Germans must not grant ourselves a dispensation on May 8 to at back and simply say a little v prayer. On a day when a great deal will be spoken on this subject everywhere in the world, we Germans must not remain silent. Nor must we remain silent about our own guilt.

Above all, we must tell no lies on that day. For example, it is a palliative and a lie to refer to May 8, 1945, as the day of our "collapse." We must bear in mind that this was the day when the remnants of the former Wehrmacht surrendered unconditionally to the Allies. In his final army communique of May 9, 1945, Hitler's successor, Dömtz, spoke of the Wehrmacht having "honorably succumbed to a huge superior force." This was probably the feeling among most of the German survivors, but it was a false impression. The Germans had decided, despite the resistance of a small and terribly decimated minority of Hitler opponents, on a course of action that finally aroused the "buge superior force"

Hence, May 8 does not mark the defeat of all Germans; it was not a defeat for those who fought in or outside Germany against Hitler and who suffered or died in his prisons and concentration camps. But for us others, May 8 is a day of defeat. And it would be cowardly and undignified to shrug it off.

But May 8, 1945, also is the day when we were liberated from the yoke of Nazi dictatorship. I know how difficult it is for the German conservatives to accept this word liberation." They prefer to speak in romantic circumlocation of "Germany's darkest hour," and also take offense at the use of the term "liberation" by the Communists, too. However, this linguistic strategy is doomed to The state of the same

AY 8 is hardly a suitable "festive" day" for Germans, because it evokes memories of so many people who lost their lives. But we must admit: We Germans were not strong enough to free ourselves, without the help of others, from Hitler and his supporters. Others had to open the gates of the concentration camps for us. There seems no point in suppressing this

But it would be equally wrong for the Germans to remain silent on May 8 about the fact that most of them believe that the air raid on Dresden, crowded with refugee women and children, at a late stage of the war when it could no longer decisively influence the Allies' victory, was a horrible act of retaliation.

By the same token, the expulsion of the Germans from East Prussia and Bohemia was marked by terrible atrocities. Egon Kogon, an uncompromising opponent of Hitler who spent many years in the Buchenwald concentration camp, wrote the following words in

"A nation which has seen the tharred remains of its women and children everywhere. in the bombed cities could not be shaken by the piles of naked bodies put on display during the final days of the concentration

Perhaps we must try to make up for this at this late stage; however, we must not avoid any topic — including the mention of Dresden or the reminders of the expulsion.

The most important thing in coming to terms with this dark day of commemoration is to turn our gaze into the future. For the overwhelming majority of Germans, it is an irrefutable fact that Germany's eastern territories were lost forever in those May days of 1945. Hitler had gambled them away.

Moreover, the division of Germany was cemented for an unforesceable time to come: This became clear at the latest by March 10, 1952, when Stalin's note was rejected. Hardly any German indulges in illusions about this

ET our friends must grasp the follow-ing: As a divided nation, we Germans suffer most of all from the heightened tension between East and West and from the sometimes almost tangible atmosphere of danger lurking along our frontier.

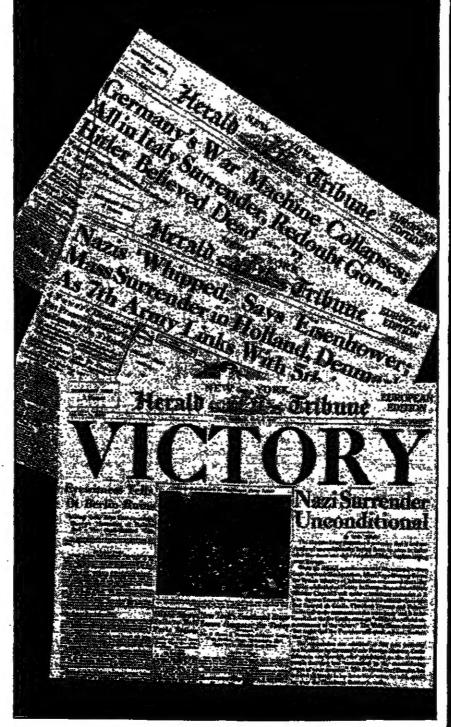
For this reason, the citizens of the Federal Republic and those of the German Democratic Republic do not see their task - 40 years after Hitler's downfall — in bold dreams about a reshaping of Europe in the near future. They are forced to pursue Utopias of a more practical nature. Can one lower the age limit for pensioners allowed to travel to the West? Is there any way of making it less expensive to visit relatives in the East? Can one mitigate the fears that the nuclear warheads in the Eastern and Western frontier areas may one day be fired?

In our opinion, only an unconditional recognition of the status quo creates the prereq-uisite for a gradual change in the status quo. Anyone who wishes to end the division of Europe in the course of a long historic process must recognize the division of Europe however hrutal this may sound. To be precise, he must make this decision of Europe tolerable for the people who live here. These are our banal European views that have been drilled into us for 40 years.

ET me respectfully point out: We Germans have personal experience of the impact of a "policy of strength." Konrad Adenauer and John Foster Dulles were great men, yet their pledge of being able to achieve the remification of Germany by means of such a policy proved to be a flop. And what grounds are there for hoping that a "policy of strength" that clearly miscarried in

the '50s can bring success in the '80s? For this reason, Europeans are skeptical when President Ronald Reagan invokes the cancellation of the provisions of Yalta and the liberation of the peoples of Eastern Eu-

We Germans have seen how our Allies simply watched with folded arms during a workers' uprising in East Berlin on June 17, 1953, and during the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961. No doubt, they had to refrain from action because anything else might have brought on a world war and thus caused the irrevocable destruction of the old Continent. But we are all convinced that this would have been no different in 1985 than in 1961 or 1953, and that is why we distrust



high-sounding language. Instead of indulging in theteric, we are struggling to make progress in a series of small steps — small steps

toward disarmament, for example. Bearing all this in mind, we Social Democrais will avail ourselves of May 8, 1985, as the opportunity to press once more for con-crete disamment initiatives. We do not

need a second Cold War, what we need is a second Ostpolitik.

Our message for May 8, 1985, is as follows: the Federal Republic must stay firmly anchored in the Western alliance, but as an insistent and sometimes difficult partner who repeatedly points out that the European truce must expand into a sound peace order.

Seizing a historical opportunity

By Alois Mertes

HEN Hitler came to power in 1933, I was 11 years old. In 1945 I was 23, and today I am 63. The V experience of those 52 years has to be regarded as a whole. To this very day it has molded the political judgment of my generation. We can only speak adequately about May 8, 1945, and the German question if we bear in mind the origins and the course of the 12 years under Hitler's dictatorship, but also the consequences that the German people and its wartime enemies have since

A nation is a community of shared responsibility one should not try to escape from. However, the post-1945 allegation that the Germans bear a collective blame for what happened in the period of history is incompatible with Judeo-Christian morality and with the historical truth.

It is true that in 1933 some 80 percent of the German student community favored a totalitarian solution to the political and economic crisis besetting the country, which had never experienced a dictatorship. They want-ed Hitler's National Socialism or Stain's Communism, but they wanted neither war nor Auschwitz, nor the Gulag Archipelago. They no longer believed in the ability of democracy to master the problems of the time and of their future. Hitler came to power by lawful means. Many believed his scapegoat agitation, especially the outrageous slogan:
"It's all the fault of the Jews."

We should not forget, however, that in 1932-33 only a minority in many parts of the country followed Hitler's ideology and his party. In the electoral district of Bitburg, for instance, which I have represented in the German Bundestag since 1972, the National Socialists gained only 17.6 percent of the votes in the last free elections for the Reichstag held on Nov. 6, 1932, and the Communists only 5.7 percent, while the democratic parties together polled 76.3 percent.

From 1933 on, the Germans experienced

an economic upswing that stabilized Hitler's position at home abroad. Out of desperation, opportunism and blindness, the Germans lost democracy and the rule of law. And from 1939 onward, by invading their neighbors, they lost peace as well. Hitler wanted war. Stalin encouraged him — until Germany's nefarious attack on the Soviet Union on June

To us Germans, the May 8 meant not only the end of a bloody war and a totalitarian regime that had brought death, suffering and destruction to the whole of Europe and had sultied the name of Germany through systematic genocide. It meant not only the expulsion of millions of Germans from their homeland, not only the beginning of the subjugation of a part of Germany and Eastern Europe to to-

retrospect, first and foremost the beginning of a great historical opportunity that we have been using these past 40 years, an opportuni-ty to build a future of freedom and justice, of reconciliation and peace. Human rights and the renunciation of force were to become the

factors governing German policy.

Kurt Schumacher, a Social Democrat who spent 12 years in a concentration camp, expressed our vow with the words: "Never again dictatorship in Germany, never again war emanating from German soil."
The fact that at least we Germans in the

free part of our country have been able to keep both parts of this vow is the great achievement we have been able to accomplish in the community of free nations and thanks

N this May 8th, Germans of my generation will reflect with gratitude and pride on these 40 years of peace and democracy. We want our children and our grandchildren to identify with their nation and defend the precious gifts of peace and

freedom, which are inseparable. We are not at all forgetting the crimes of the National Socialist dictatorship - including those against our own people. This ap-plies above all to the genocide against the Jews. But we Germans do not have to forget the good things that our people have given to

Where they have been able to participate in free elections, the Germans have opted for Western democracy because there is no longer a national German interest that can be detached from law and liberty. Thus we have accepted the moral obligation to defend, also in our international relations, our whole nation's claim to individual human rights and to national self-determination. This calls for political endurance and historical determination on the part of the Federal Republic of Germany, but also on the part of its principal allies. But Hitler's 1939 "recipe" — the threat and use of force, collusion with the Soviet Union at the expense of Poland and the West — has been banished completely and for all time from German foreign policy.

However, anyone who expects the free Germans to accept forever the present division of Germany into a zone of self-determination and a zone of foreign domination is taking an unrealistic view. He is discrediting Western democracy, which rests on the precedence of human rights. This kind of ahistorical "realism" would cast doubt upon the moral reliability of the West in Europe.

That is why I mention in conclusion one of the most significant facts of the past 40 years. The three Western powers have unequivocally abided by their rights and responsibilities that they — together with the Soviet Union — assumed for Berlin and Germany as a whole until such time as a peace treaty is concluded with Germany. Until then they will stay with us: legally as the victors of 1945, politically as guarantors of peace and of our freedom since 1945.

But they are at the same time trustees of the

claim of all Germans to self-determination

within the scope of a peaceful order in Eu-

rope that at the same time allows for the legitimate interests of our neighbors. Speaking in Berlin on November 27, 1984, Arthur F. Burns, the U.S. ambassador, said: "We talitarian domination. To my generation, May 8, 1945, meant in regard our function here as being in effect, trustees of the German nation. We do not consider present divisions of this city as permanent. Until the day when both parts of Berlin and Germany are reunited in freedom, the presence of the Allies in Berlin provides the irreplaceable foundation for the well-

being of this city." This is the German and Berlin question in

International Bond Prices - Week of May 2 Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel.: 01-623-1277 MISCELLANEOUS RECENT ISSUES UNITED STATES AMERICA GERMANY **NEW ZEALAND** STRAIGHT BONDS **ICELAND** All Currencies Except DM SWEDEN HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Below 5 Years SWITZERLAND UNITED KINGDOM 5 RM Grange O'A Flances 5 Tells Grange O'A Flanc Americando Indiana America Indiana America Financial Connada Americando Ameri | The policy | The 15.55 15.00 15 British Frence Core British Steel Core Contine Property Contine Condition Property Contine Condition Property Contine Contine Property Contine Contine Property Contine Contine British Contine Contine British ARTSUI STRUMENT A APA ARTSUI FINANCE ASIA MITSUI FINANCE FINANCE MITSUI MITSUI FINANCE MITSUI MITSUI FINANCE MITSUI MITSU 64-97-Dec 899-1126-17-58-7-22 64-98-Feb 83 1436-21.17-7:94 64-72-Dec 769-11-07-14-51-11-05 874-87-Dec 86 14-98-81-33-9-9-FINLAND SPAIN | Single | Society | Single | FRANCE IT 150 Advanced to Portis 5.50 Advanced to Portis 5.50 Advanced France Code Exit 1.57 Beauties France Code Exit 1.57 Beauties France Code Exit 1.58 Decrease France Code Exit 5.50 Beauties France Code Exit 5.50 Code Code Exit 5.50 Code Code France Code 5.50 Code Code France Code Exit 5.50 Code Code France Code Code 5.50 Code Code France 5.50 Code Code Code France 5.50 Code Code Code Code 5.50 Code Code Code | The table | The LUXEMBOURG Arrence | WestLB S34 Shi-Sank jell W/w S24 Bhi-Sank lett X/w scu 68 Shci Sac Hat Cred Inv MEXICO Eurobonds · DM Bonds · Schuldscheine for dealing prices call **ZERO-COUPON BONDS** Fixel Original Offeriors Offered Mighertly Acat Year Price Price DÜSSELDORF Herodough Charles Carather Colorada Handeland American Inti Grass Asian Devision Book Asian Devision Book Asian Devision Book Asian Internation Bearline Housea Bearline Floored Bearline Floored Book Intil Floored Book Intil Som ON: Floored Controlled Som ON: Floored Book Intil Som ON: Floored Controlled Floored Book Intil Grass De France Getter Getter Cred General Blactric Cred Book Devision Serial Control Serial General Serial Serial Control Serial General Westdeutsche Landesbank, Head Office, P.O. Box 1128, 4000 Düsseldorf 1 International Bond Trading and Sales: Telephone 8 26 31 22/8 26 37 41 Telex 8 581 881/8 581 882 Hong Kong Westdeutsche Landesbank, BA Tower, 36th Floor, 12 Harcourt Road, Hong Kong, Telephone 5-8420 288 - Telex 75142 HX ${\sf Marketmakers in Deutschmark Bonds} \\ {\sf WestLB}$ Westdeutsche Landesbank

Manager, Man

A STATE

MONDAY MAY 6, 1985

EUROBONDS

Market Offers Opportunity For Those Bearish on Dollar

By BOB HAGERTY

ONDON — As the dollar soared anew last week, the Eurobond market offered plenty of paper for those who think the U.S. currency is due for a fall. "The recent drop in the dollar frightened people," said Willy Dunn, a director of Société Générale Strauss Tumbull Ltd., a London bond dealer. Despite the dollar's rebound, he said, "they're looking to put ever-increasing amounts in other currencies."

Fixed-income issues denominated in Australian dollars, European currency units, French francs and Deutsche marks attracted investors last week, while the lone straight dollar bond flour-

Among the alternatives to the U.S. currency, the most devas-tated so far this year has been the Australian dollar. In recent weeks, that market has begun to attract scavengers, though some investors are still shell-

Eurobond Yields
For Week Ended April 30
U.S.S to term, ind ...
U.S.S medium term, ind, ...
U.S.S medium term ...
French Fr. medium term ...
Yen medium term ini'i inst.
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Yen medium term, int'i kısı. Yen iş term, int'i kısı.

Market Turnover

shocked from the currency's recent plunge to a low of 62 U.S. cents from 83 cents at

"Up to now, the Australian markets were only good for losing money," said a Swiss fund manager. "It was a real beating."

For a time, there was plenty to beat the currency down. In January, the government abandoned a target for mon-ey-supply growth that it could not manage to achieve. The idea may well have had its merits, but it was not the sort of move to soothe foreign investors. Then, in Feb-Cedel 13,764.90 9,960.40 2804.50 ruary, Prime Minister Bob Eurocleor 25,674.30 22,841.90 2,732.40 Hawke decided to withdraw

from MX missile tests with the United States, raising fears that he could not face down the left wing of his own Labor Party. But recent news has been more positive. Inflation, at about 5 percent, has not resurged as some feared, and the government last month promised to reduce spending, albeit without filling in many details about how it would do so.

Such reassuring news has helped the Australian dollar steady at about 65 cents. On the view that the currency probably is near the bottom of its current trading range, some analysts say that Australian dollar bonds, taken in small doses, appear attractive as a hedge against the U.S. dollar.

Yields on Australian-dollar bonds generally are two or three percentage points above those on U.S.-dollar issues. (The New Zealand dollar offers even giddier yields, but many investors consider that market too thin and speculative.)

HE latest Eurobond issue denominated in Australian dollars is last week's five-year, 13.25-percent issue from Commonwealth Bank of Australia, which carries a government guarantee. On Friday, the bonds were trading at about 98.5 bid,

for a yield of 13.68 percent.
Other recent Australian-dollar Eurobonds were offering even higher yields, such as 14.15 percent for five-year Woolworths Ltd. bonds and 14.73 percent for a three-year Citicorp Australia issue.
But there are drawbacks. The market remains small and thinly traded, appealing mossly to individual investors. Only a few banks—notably Orion Royal Bank, Hambros Bank and Kredietbank - make markets in seasoned issues.

Moreover, analysts are cautious about prospects for the Australian economy. Inflation is expected to rise to 7 or 8 percent later this year, and sizable trade deficits are in prospect.

Mark Wood, an Australia watcher at the London stockbrokerage of Grieveson, Grant & Co., said the currency appears unlikely to fall below 60 cents. But he added: "I don't see great upside from that." David Sheridan of James Capel & Co. expects the Australian dollar to gain against the U.S. dollar this year but fall against the mark and yen.

While John Kerr, an associate director at Orion Royal, called

the market attractive at present levels, he cautioned, "I wouldn't say you'd put widows' and orphans' last pennies into it."

Another currency enticing some bargain chasers is the French franc. Last week's five-year, 11.5-percent issue for Automobiles Pengeot was quoted Friday at about 98.75 bid, to yield 11.85

New Zealand's twin ECU issues also found support. The (Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

Last Week's Markets All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes	Money Rates				
United States	United States Laurent.	Prev.Mk			
Last Wit. Prov. URL Chips	Discount rate 8	8			
DJ Indus 12/024 1275.18 -1.52%	Federal funds rate 31/2	874			
DJ URIL 154.95 '154.75 +0.64%	Primerate	1094			
DJ Trons 584.6 586.25 -0.43 %	Japan				
S&P100 175.48 176.96 0.91 %	- Dalvier				
SAP 500 180.08 182.18 - 1.27 %	Discount5	5			
NYSECP_ 104.17 105.52 -1.34%	Call money 6	6			
Source: Productiol/Bache Socurities.	60-day interbank 6%	614			
	West Germany				
Britain		6.00			
	Lombord				
FTSE 109_ 1311.50 1294.30 +1.33 %	Overnight 5.75	5%			
FT 30 791.10 970.30 +2.14 %	1-month Interbonk 5.89	5.75			
	Britain				
Hong Kong	Bank base rate 121/2	121/2			
Hong Seng 1550.80 1506.50 +294%	Call money 10½	12%			
HONG SERIE TOURS 1 TO 1	3-month interbank 12%	12%			
Tomas .		12.73			
Japan	Dollar Lest Wit. Prev.W	K - Cirpe			
Nikkel DJ 12451.70 12405.10 +0.36 %	8k Engl Index 14750 1427	+476%			
D1 - 0	Gold	7 T430 A			
West Germany	COM.				
Commercible 1222.60 1235.70 -1.06 %	London p.m. fbc, \$ 313.10 323.5	-321 9			
Source: James Conel & Co., London.	Role and sold date in an Olthanic Street, Jan	ner Caret			

Currency Rates

sold 282,654 cars compared with Late interbank rates on May 3, excluding fees. 278,540 a year earlier. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris. New York rates at cent of the strong U.S. market in April while the Europeans grabbed 5.3 percent for a combined 20.1percent foreign share. Importers report only monthly. domestic cars was up 6 percent from April 1984. 8-58 22409 4.8535 1.02280 2.5337 45.0893 1.8841 177.185 8.87677 3,13293 9.54182 1,987.42 3.5366 62.939 2.6318 M.Q. dustry analyst at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. in New York, said the **Dollar Values** sales may have been propped a bit by consumer fears that April's cutrate financing deals would not be available in May.

April's cutsince 33,932 a day were sold in the boom year of 1978.

S CHTTORY U.S.S Equiv.

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\$ 2,725 Canadian S 1,276 \$ 2,100 Heres, brook

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(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts seeded to bu Units of 166 (x) Units of 1,886 (y) Units of 16,660

Markets Closed

Financial markets and banks will be closed Monday in Britain because of the May-bank-holiday.

Indonesia **Economy** Is Praised

But World Bank Criticizes Policies

By Peter Millership

JAKARTA - The World Bank in a confidential report, has praised Indonesia for remarkable economic improvements but criticized the government for inward-oriented rade policies that risked sumting the nation's growth.

The bank said in its annual review on Indonesia that the economy had achieved 6.5-percent growth last year, nearly 2 percent higher than the previous year, because of sound economic management and prudent borrowing.
At the end of 1984 most econom-

ic indicators looked remarkably healthy, the bank said. Inflation was sharply down, agricultural growth was strong, government savings grew, and Indonesia was awash with foreign-exchange re-

After lavish praise for these achievements, the bank, whose for-mal name is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Develop-ment, strongly criticized trade and industry policies.

The report warned that the econ-omy, which relies on oil and gas for 70 percent of its foreign exchange, as far too vulnerable It called on Indonesia, the

world's fifth most populous country, to dismantle complex protectionist barriers. These could stunt

the nation's growth and made it hard to switch the economy away from oil dependence, the bank said.

The report said growth in 1985 and 1986 would be lower than last year and probably less than 4 percent annually because of poor oil

The bank said oil was a narrow and vulnerable source of foreignexchange earnings. Indonesia, which belongs to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, produces about 1.4 million barrels of oil a day and is the biggest liquefied natural gas exporter in the

The bank told Jakarta that a strong industrial base was vital to ensure growth and absorb the 17 million people who are expected to join the current work force of 65 million during the next decade.

"Meeting the employment challenge depends crucially on the skill" with which indonesia "man
"Meeting the employment challenge depends crucially on the skill" with which indonesia "man
Kluge, chairman of Metromedia, though the property of the state ages the transition from oil dependency to a more diversified semi-industrialized economy," it

Recent moves to streamline customs, cut port costs and lower nominal tariffs improved the economic climate for growth but more should be done, the bank said. It said some industries were still

protected by import bans that shel-tered them from outside competition but made them inefficient and their products expensive. Continuation of these trade

barriers would adversely affect Indonesia's export performance, growth and external payments," it

auto sales cars edged up 1.5 percent in late April compared with a year

ago but rose 5.1 percent in the full

month compared with a strong

showing a year earlier, for the best April since 1978, the major auto-

a relaxation of import quotas, reg-

U.S. automakers, which have been offering customer incentives

such as cut-rate financing, finished

the month with the sales gain of 1.5 percent in the final 10-day selling

period, according to the figures re-

For the April 21-30 selling period, the seven U.S. manufacturers

Japanese imports took 14.8 per-

The total market for foreign and

N.A.V. as at 30-4-85

\$47.56

INFORMATION:

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,

Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.

the previous April.

stered a 15-percent increase over

U.S. Domestic Auto Sales

In April Were Best Since '78

DETROIT - U.S. domestic and Chrysler Corp. extended their

showing a year earlier, for the best cent financing.

April since 1978, the major automakers have reported.

Japanese automakers, reflecting strong at 8.5 million for the domes-

Daimler-Benz Is Gearing Up for U.S.

German Goal: A Bigger Share In Truck Market By Warren Brown

Washington Post Service HAMPTON, Virginia — West

Germany's Daimler-Benz AG is assembling a new tool here in its campaign to get a bigger piece of the U.S. medium-truck market. It is the LPS 1525, a mediumduty, cab-over-engine, diesel-powered truck that drives with the ease of a manual transmission car.

Daimler-Benz, better known in the United States for its Mercedes-Benz passenger cars, wants to use the 1525 to help boost its present 2.6-percent share of the domestic medium-truck market to about 7 percent by the end of

That gain would come at the expense of General Motors Corp., International Harvester Co. and Ford Motor Co., the U.S. companies that control about 90 percent of the domestic medium-truck market, Daimler-Benz officials said.

The remaining 10 percent of the U.S. medium-truck market is occupied by imports and a col-lection of foreign companies, such as Daimler-Benz, that have U.S. assembly bases.

"We can get paranoid about what the 10 percent is doing or we can go after the larger group," said Peter E. Rupp. "We have to eat into the local manufacturers" market." Mr. Rupp is president and chief executive officer of Freightliner Corp., based in Portland, Oregon, and its Hamp-ton-based subsidiary, Mercedes-Benz Truck Co.

Freightliner assembles heavyduty trucks; Mercedes-Benz Truck has been assembling medium-duty trucks in Hampton

has said it has reached agreement

in principle to buy Metromedia

Inc.'s Boston television station for \$450 million, which officials called

the largest single broadcast-station transaction in U.S. history.

made a joint announcement Satur-

day of the agreement, which is sub-

ject to approval by the Federal

Mr. Kluge said the sale of station WCVB would be part of another

major transaction involving Metro-media and the Australian publish-

er, Rupert Murdoch, details of

which are to be announced Mon-

dia officials met Saturday with Mr.

Murdoch, who said he expected to

complete details to buy Metrome-

dia's six other television stations by

interview that "the whole deal, in-

Mr. Murdoch said in a television

However, General Motors Corp.

number of cars and Ford Motor Co. joined them Friday. American Motors Corp. is offering 8.5-per-

tic makers and 2.3 million for the

in April, Chrysler sales were up 24.6 percent and Ford sales rose 12.1 percent. GM, still suffering flat sales, reported a 0.6-percent

The No. 4 U.S. antomaker. American Honda Motor Co., re-ported an 11.3-percent gain. AMC sales for the month fell 23.8 percent

and Volkswagen of America's sales dropped 11.2 percent.

Shares of the domestic market for April showed GM continuing to suffer a rate below its traditional

59 percent to 60 percent share, with Ford and Chrysler taking several

GM had a 57.2-percent share of

the U.S. market. Ford sold 24.3 percent; Chrysler, 14.3 percent; Honda, 1.8 percent; AMC, 1.5 per-

in April, 788,282 U.S.-made cars were sold in 26 official selling days, for a daily rate of 30,319, the best

Gold Options (when in 5/ex.).

Valence White Weld S.A.

extra points each.

David Healy, an automotive in- cent; VW, 0.8 percent and Nissan,

Mr. Kluge and other Metrome-



Daimler's first U.S.-built truck rolled off assembly line in Hampton, Virginia, in 1980. Company now seeks to gain 7 percent of U.S. market by end of this decade.

since 1980. Both companies are owned by Daimler-Benz, the world's largest producer of big commercial trucks used in the construction, manufacturing and retail industries.

Mr. Rupp said he "would be happy" if Mercedes-Benz Truck could take at least a 1-percent share each from GM, Ford, and Harvester. "It doesn't really matter where it comes from as long as it comes out of that 90-percent

Hearst Set to Buy Boston TV Station

\$450-Million Sale a Part of Murdoch-Metromedia Accord

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches cluding Boston, is contemplated to alien for more than 10 years under NEW YORK — Hearst Corp. be slightly in excess of \$2 billion." a green immigration card, and is

He said he would buy the Boston

station, but that it would be sold

immediately to Hearst as part of

Hearst's purchase of WCVB,

Hearst will have spent nearly \$1

billion on the properties and in

Hearst publishes more than 20

magazines, including Good House

keeping, Cosmopolitan and

Antonio Light.
Mr. Murdoch owns newspapers

New Issue

development of new ones.

amount of money."

the overall transaction.

would put the West German company on solid ground in an increasingly important segment of the U.S. truck industry and would ensure the long-term future of the Mercedes-Benz Truck plant here, according to analysts for Daimler-Benz and the U.S. truck industry.

Daimler-Benz's investment in Hampton is about \$10 million. (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

eligible to become an American cit-

izen, Howard J. Rubenstein, a pub-

lic relations counsel for the Austra-

ties might affect Mr. Murdoch's

He said he was not selling the New York Post but was consider-

lian publisher, said.

holdings in Australia.

Hearst's purchase of WCVB, He said Australian law appeared Channel 5, in Boston would be the unclear on whether Mr. Murdoch

the Boston purchase is completed, purchase of the television proper-

William Russell, spokesman for New York Post but was consider-the FCC in Washington, said, "I ing the sale of the weekly Village don't know of any other broadcast Voice, the other newspaper he

station that has been sold for that owns in New York City.

U.S. Economy Mixed in April, **Purchasers Say**

NEW YORK - After slowing for two months, the U.S. economy turned mixed in April, the National Association of Purchasing Management said Sunday.

But despite signs of a slowing economy, U.S. business leaders expressed renewed confidence in the economic outlook, the Conference

Board said in another report.

In their latest monthly survey, the purchasing managers' group said new orders — which are an indicator of future production rose in the latest monthly survey to their highest level since last June. In addition, production main-tained the healthy pace of March, the group said.

In contrast, inventory and employment levels showed no change from their low levels in March, the

A lingering negative sign is that the purchasing managers' compos-ite index fell in April for the third consecutive month, it said.

Also confirming the economy's lack of strength were an improve-ment in vendor deliveries, no items being in short supply and the ap-parent inability of companies to ncrease prices, it added.

The April improvement in new orders is noteworthy but it is overshadowed by a major concern, namely, the continued decline in the purchasing managers' compos-ite index," said Robert J. Bretz, director of corporate purchasing for Pitney Bowes Inc. and chairman of the group's business survey

Thirty-two percent of the group's members reported that new orders were better in April, up from 26 percent the previous month.

indicated production was higher in April, up from 27 percent in March and the highest since June, when 35

The seasonally adjusted composite index fell to 47.3 percent in April from 47.7 percent in March. That was the lowest level since January 1983 when the index fell to 46.9 percent. A reading below 50 percent indicates that the economy is in a declining phase.

However, the increase was offset somewhat by the 17 percent reporting worse production, up from 14 percent in March.

The speed at which vendors de-livered their products improved in April, with more than twice as many purchasers — 13 percent — reporting faster than slower deliv-ery. That indicates vendors have plenty of excess production capaci-

Also, twice the number of purchasing managers, 14 percent, re-ported paying lower prices in April than those who reported paying higher prices. That made April the fifth consecutive month that more purchasers reported lower prices han higher prices.

Numerous members reported the inability of their own company to raise prices, suggesting a squeeze on corporate profits in the months ahead, the group said.

The group's report is based on data compiled from surveys of pur-chasing managers at 250 industrial

Separately, the Conference Board, a business-sponsored re-search group, said its measure of business confidence advanced to 61 in the first quarter of this year, up from 57 in the fourth quarter of 1984. The measure bad declined consistently through 1984 after peaking at 76 in the second quarter of 1983.

The measure is based on survey responses from 1,500 chief execurive officers.

Despite the upturn in overall confidence, only a third of the surveyed executives said they expected their own industry's employment totals to rise this year. A year ago, 50 percent had projected job growth in their industries.

The latest survey results suggest a mixed U.S. business climate," said Kenneth Goldstein, an econonist for the board.

"The rise in overall confidence, coupled with a decline in labormarket expectations, indicates that business leaders are reasonably confident they can meet current production and sales targets but are concerned about the pace of economic activity ahead."



Rupert Murdoch

Nippon Cargo: Its Long Wait Is Over

Harper's Bazaar, and 16 daily newspapers, including the San Francisco Examiner, The Albany, New York, Times-Union, the Seat-tle Post-Intelligencer and the San NEW YORK - For Yoshiyuki Shibuya, the director and vice presin New York City, Chicago and Boston where Metromedia has three of its stations. Co-ownership is company to begin flying beper in the same market is prohibited, but Mr. Murdoch said he had two years to decide about divesti-

In just the last 14 months, after On Friday, Mr. Murdoch confirmed that he was applying for U.S. citizenship to clear the way for the purchase of Metromedia's otherwise of Metromedia's otherwise the company had won Japanese approval but still was awaiting the same from the United States, Nipture of Metromedia's otherwise the company had won Japanese approval but still was awaiting the same from the United States, Nipture of Metromedia's otherwise the company had won Japanese approval but still was awaiting the same from the United States, Nipture of the company had won Japanese approval but still was awaiting the same from the United States, Nipture of the company had won Japanese approval but still was awaiting the same from the United States, Nipture of the company had won Japanese approval but still was awaiting the same from the United States, Nipture of the company had won Japanese approval but still was awaiting the same from the United States, Nipture of the company had won Japanese approval but still was awaiting the same from the United States, Nipture of the company had won Japanese approval but still was awaiting the same from the United States, Nipture of the company had won Japanese approval but still was awaiting the same from the United States, Nipture of the company had won Japanese approval but still was awaiting the same from the United States, Nipture of the company had won Japanese approval but still was awaiting the same from the United States, Nipture of the company had won Japanese approval but still was awaiting the same from the United States, Nipture of the company had won Japanese approval but still was awaiting the same from the United States, Nipture of the company had won Japanese approval but still was awaiting the same from the company had won Japanese approval but still was awaiting the same from the company had won Japanese approval but still was awaiting the same from the company had won Japanese approval but still was awaiting the same from the company had won Japanese approval but still was awaiting the same er six stations. Regulations by the And the company was concerned U.S. Federal Communications about the prospect of bankruptcy.

Commission prevent aliens from owning more than 25 percent of a it first sought in 1978, Nippon had

roadcast company.

been required to buy planes and

Mr. Murdoch has been a resident hire workers and otherwise show

Those earlier preparations, howmake a rapid start Wednesday, when it is to begin service. It already has two Boeing 747 freighters, with a third to be delivered this fall. In the last year, its crews have made numerous test flights be-tween Tokyo and San Francisco

International Airport and New

York's Kennedy International. About 280 workers, including 35 Americans, have been hired to run offices, serve as ground crews and handle other tasks. Nippon has contracted with American Airlines to handle its ground service at both U.S. airports.

For Mr. Shibuya and his staff it

that it was ready to operate, al-though it was not doing business. application at the Japanese Ministry of Transport to operate an allever, should allow the carrier to cargo service. Opposition came make a rapid start Wednesday, mainly from the state-owned Japan Air Lines, which has a major cargo operation between Japan and the United States. Japanese permission finally was granted in August 1983.

> On the Japan-U.S. route, Nippon will compete against not only JAL but the U.S.-based Flying Tiger Line, which tenaciously opposed a U.S. permit for Nippon.
>
> Before the granting of that permit,
> Flying Tiger was the only all-cargo
> carrier flying between the United
> States and Japan, running about 55
> flights a wasel Nippon plans to have 12 flights a

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

March 1985



NORGES KOMMUNALBANK Oslo (Norway)

Swiss Francs 45 000 000.—

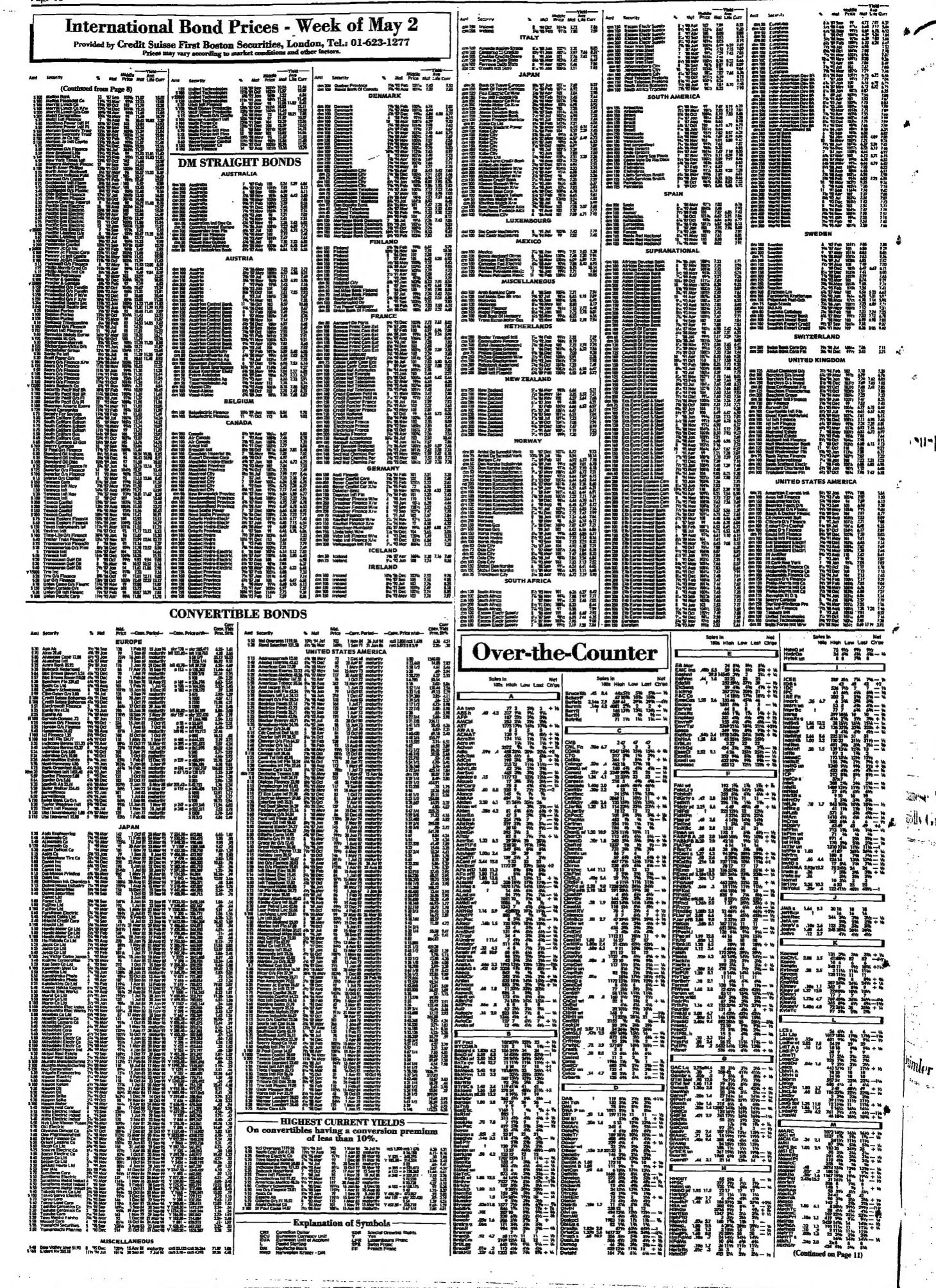
43/4% Notes due 1987 unconditionally guaranteed by the KINGDOM OF NORWAY

The undersigned arranged the private placement of the above notes

BANQUE GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER S.A.

BA FINANCE (SUISSE) S.A. BANKERS TRUST AG BANK OF TOKYO (SWITZERLAND) LTD BANQUE DE DÉPÔTS ET DE GESTION BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS (SUISSE) S.A. BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUIS CHASE MANHATTAN BANK (SWITZERLAND) CHEMICAL BANK (SUISSE) CITICORP BANK (SWITZERLAND)

LIECHTENSTEINISCHE LANDESBANK NEW JAPAN SECURITIES (SCHWEIZ) AG NIPPON KANGYO KAKUMARU (SUISSE) S.A. NOMURA (SWITZERLAND) LTD PRIVAT KREDIT BANK SAMUEL MONTAGU (SUISSE) S.A. SANWA FINANZ (SCHWEIZ) AG SODTIC S.A. SWISS VOLKSBANK



	•		-			
kstjér	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup.	Price	Price end week	. Terms
FLOATING RATE NO	TES		. ,			
Lloyds Bank	\$750	perpt	. 1/4	100	100.06	Over 6-month Liber, Collable at par in 1990, Fees 0.99% Denominations \$10,000.
Societé Centrale de Banque	\$ 50	1995	₩,	100	99.65	Over 6-month Libor. Redeemable at par in 1992 and ediable at par in 1987. Fees 16%.
Standard Chartered Bank	\$400 :	perpt	%	100	99.80	Over 6-month Libor, set monthly, or, if yield curve inverts 1/16 over Libor for the number of months remaining in the interest period. Collable of por in 1990. Fees 0.70%, Denomi- nations \$10,000.
Dresdner Finance	DM 500	1990	1/4.	100	99.98	Over 3-month Liznean, Noncolkoble, Fees 0.30%,
Sweden	DM 1,500	1997	У.	100 -	100.07	Over 6-month Libor. Collable at par on any interest payment date after 1990. Feet 0.18%.
FIXED-COUPON		: :	. ,			
Xerox Credit	\$150	1989	10%	100%	98.50	Noncollable,
Austrio -	DM 100	1995	zero	· 100	99.25	Redeemable at 200 or maturity for a yield of 7.18%. Private placement.
Austria	DM 102	2000	zero`	700	99.13	Redeemable at 300 at maturity for a yield of 7.46%. Private placement.
Klaas Finance	DM 40	1992	7%	100		Private placement.
Spain	DM 200	1995	7%	100	98.50	Callable at 101 in 1990.
Dow Chemical	£ 300	1997	zero	29 .	28	Yield 11.19%, Proceeds £100 mln.
Mitsubishi Finance	£ 50	1990	. 11	100	<i>97.75</i>	Noncolloble.
New Zealand	ecu 100	1990	. 914	100	98.63	Noncolloble.
New Zeakand	ECU 100	. 1992	91/2	100	98.50	Collebie of 100% in 1991.
Primary Industry Bank of Australia	ecu 40	1993	9%	100	98.25	Noncollobie,
Ryobi	SCU 20	1990	open	100	98.88	Coupon indicated at 94%, Noncollable, Terms to be set May 8.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	Y 25,000	1995	71/4	100	97.50	Callable at 101 in 1990.
Automobiles Peugeot	FF 500	1990	1115	100	98.63	Noncalioble.
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Aus\$ 40	1990	13%	100	98.25	Noncollebia,
EQUITY-LINKED			٠			
Loarho Finance	· \$40	2000	614	100	_	Redeemable at 110 in 1989 and callable at 104 in 1987. Convertible at 185 pence per share,
Restaurant Seibu	- \$25	2000	314	100	-	Semicontrolly, Callable at 103 in 1988, Convertible at 2,025 year per share and at 253,30 year per dollar.

U.S. Suspects More Overdraft Abuse

WASHINGTON - A senior official at the Justice Department has said the department would seek to determine whether other companies, including those in the financial sector, might be engaged in giant check overdraft schemes similar to the one to which E.F. Hutton & Co. has pleaded guilty.

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Stephen S. Trott, the assistant attorney general in charge of criminal matters, said in an interview Friday that the Hutton fraud could have caused the collapse of scores of small banks throughout the country if Hutton had suffered any substantial losses in its business operations during the time.

We have suspicions that we may have other cash concentrations and abusive cash-management systems out there," Mr. Trott said. "And we are going to go looking for those and are hoping that anyone being victimized by these schemes will come forward and tell

He declined to specify whether the department had identified specific companies or whether other investigations had been started.

On Thursday, the Justice De-partment secured a guilty plea from E.F. Hutton, one of the nation's largest brokerage firms, in which it admitted to 2,000 counts of felony wire and mail frand against 400

The Justice Department said The scheme was condemned by that about 25 individuals in the Edward I. Koch, mayor of New firm had devised a highly complex system of overdrawing bank ac-counts and transferring funds be-it in a statement as an intentional tween small and larger banks and effort to defraud smaller financial taking advantage of float, the time institutions of millions of dollars. it takes for a check to clear, to use as much as \$250 million in bank funds daily on an interest-free basis for at least 20 months.

Hintton agreed to pay a \$2-million fine and \$750,000 in legal costs to the Justice Department and to set up an \$8-million restitution fund for the banks that had lost money from the scheme.

on New York's next financing.

said other brokerages might have

engaged in similar practices with-

out the knowledge of management.

A leading executive of one bro-

kerage, who spoke on condition that his name not be used, said: "I

■ Moody's Reviewing Debt

fraud, Renters reported from New

A lower classification would

lower the value of the securities, as

well as make it more costly for Hutton to raise money in the fu-

TAIPEI — Investigators probing Taiwan's biggest bank scandal say they have found new evidence that executives of

Cathay Industrial Group

bribed senior officials of several

government banks. Court officials on Saturday

moted the investigators as say

ing that a senior Cathay execu

tive admitted to bribing heads

of the banks on orders of Tsai Chen-Chou, chairman of Ca-thay Plastics Corp., a major Ca-

thay subsidiary. Mr. Tsai was

sentenced to two 15-year jail

terms last month on charges of

fraud for issuing bad checks.

They said the Cathay execu-

tive, Huang Chien-Ying, told

the investigators that some se

nior bankers had accepted the

money and some had rejected

it. He was quoted as saying that

the money was used to win

loans for his superior, Mr. Tsai,

from the government banks. He did not give figures.

In addition to the guilty pleas, the Justice Department secured a permanent injunction against both R.F. Hatton Group Inc., parent company of the brokerage firm,

and the brokerage firm itself.

According to Mr. Trott, the injunction, which stops Hutton from the business were aware of the posengaging in a variety of questionable money-management practices, will have a more far-reaching impact than the guilty pleas because it is a "signal to the entire business community that we now consider such practices (elony crimes and we

will go after them." Major brokerage houses in New York, however, denied that they had ever illegally managed their funds so as to overdraw bank accounts. But some industry analysts said the practice might not bave been confined to Hutton.

Japanese Airline Set to Join Rapidly Growing U.S. Route

(Continued from Page 9) week, and expects to carry 11 percent of the sinfreight shipped over

Mr. Shibuya predicted that his line, which is owned by 74 Japanese companies, would pick up customers quickly. He noted that the cargo market between the United States and Japan had grown rapidly, in-creasing by 33.5 percent in 1983 and 20.1 percent in 1984. He did say, however, that he expected the rate of growth to slow to 10 percent

a year.

There is also a shortage of capacity on the flights from Japan to the United States, the direction in which most of the cargo flows. In 1983, for example, 103,000 tons of cargo were shipped from Japan to the United States, while only 52,000 tons went the other way.

The Japanese Ministry of Transport reported that, in 1983, the latest year for which figures are available, the load factor, which

measures how full a plane is, was 99.8 percent for Flying Tiger from Japan to the United States. "Of course it fluctuates by sca-

son," Mr. Shibuya said. "But in the rush times of September, October and November there is a lack of

Nippon also hopes eventually to extend its routes in the United States. To Chicago, for example. At the same time, the airline will try to expand in the Far East.

Louis A. Marckesano, an analyst with Janney Montgomery, predicted that Nippon "will take the overflow from Japan Air Lines that might have gone to Flying Tiger in

When the Japanese government gave Nippon a permit, it asked that Nippon harmonize its operations with JAL. Some U.S. experts interpreted that as a warning to Nippon not cut too deeply into JAL's cargo

Rates Down Sharply on **Labor Report** By Michael Quint

NEW YORK — U.S. interest rates fell sharply last week after the Labor Department announced employment data for April that sugested the economy was not rebounding quickly from the weak 1.3-percent growth rate reported

Although the employment statistics do not suggest an imminent recession, they were weak enough to prompt a fresh round of predictions that the Federal Reserve would ease monetary policy to pro-vide extra assurance that growth

Anticipation of an easier mone-tary policy, perhaps including a cut

was widespread enough that prices of debt securities rose, and rates fell, for the fourth consecutive day. "It now seems more probable that the Federal Reserve will reduce the discount rate in the near future," said Henry Kaufman, the respected chief economist of Salomon Brothers. The discount rate has been at 8 percent since Dec. 21, when weakness in the economy

prompted a half-point reduction. Traders seemed to agree with Mr. Kaufman's conclusion, as short- and long-term interest rates fell sharply when trading began, and ended the day with sizable de-

The rate for three-month Treasury bills, for example, ended the day at 7.70 percent, down from 7.76 percent and well below the 7.87-percent average at Monday's auction. The six-month issue de-clined by a one-tenth of a percent-age point, to 7.91 percent.

Among longer-term issues, the three-year Treasury notes to be auctioned next Tuesday were offered on a when-issued basis at 10.12 percent, down from 10.24 percent, and the 10-year notes to be auctioned Wednesday were offered at 11.20 percent, down from 11.28

They said they were disappoint-The 30-year bonds scheduled for ed that the Justice Department had not sought individual criminal insale next Thursday were traded with a yield as low as 11.26 percent, dictments and added that the city but closed at 11.33 percent, downwould not do business with Hutton from 11.38 percent. The outstanding 11%-percent bond issue due in Perrin H. Long, an analyst at 2015 was offered at 99-18/32, up 1/2 Lipper Analytical Services, which point, to yield 11.30 percent. specializes in brokerage stocks, Sluggish U.S. Growth Seen

Mr. Kaufman based his predic-tion of a probable cut in the discount rate on the fact that the modest rise in U.S. non-farm payroll employment reported by the govemment Friday was all in sectors sheltered from foreign competi-

The Salomon Brothers economist, writing in the widely followed "Comments on Credit," noted that employment in the manufacturing Moody's Investors Service said it sector fell for the third consecutive is reviewing \$230 million of Hutton month, suggesting that other eco-nomic data for April will confirm the picture of sluggish domestic securities for possible downgrading in the wake of its guilty plea last to

He said industrial production may show no change at all and personal income may be up only

Opportunities New Evidence **Due for Bears** In Taiwan Probe

(Continued from Page 9)

five-year, 9.25-percent issue was trading Friday at a yield of 9.61
percent and the seven-year,
9.5-percent issue at 9.81 percent.
An ECU issue by Primary Industry Bank of Australia was aimed

mainly at Japanese and Southeast Asian investors. The eight-year, 9%-percent bonds were quoted Friday at a price to yield 9.95 percent.
The recent four-year, 9%-percent issue from Italy was yielding a

more generous 10.09 percent, even though the maturity is only half as Novelty helped lure investors to zero-coupon and floating-rate note

first such issues allowed by the The 10-year tranche of Austria's mark-denominated zero-coupon is sue traded at a yield of 7.23 per-cent, roughly in line with that avail-able on 10-year West German

government bonds. The floating-rate notes sold by Dresdner Bank and Sweden ap-peared to be selling mostly outside of West Germany, German bankers reported. The development of this new market gives banks, corporate treasurers and institutional vestors a handy new way to earn relatively high rates on short-term

holdings of marks. "It appears everybody got his toy he was waiting for so long," ob-served Dieter Wermuth, an economist at Citibank in Frankfurt.

Xerox Credit Corp.'s four-year, 10.75-percent Eurodollar bonds, issued at 100.25, simmed to 98.5 bid. for a yield of 11,24 percent, about 0.75 percentage point higher than the yield available from four-year U.S. government bonds.

By contrast, dollar-denominated floating-rate notes from Lloyds Bank and Standard Chartered Bank met rousing demand. To meet Bank of England capital requirements, the issues have some characteristics of equity. For in-stance, interest payments may be suspended if no dividend is paid on common stock, and holders of the notes would rank with preference shareholders in the event of liquidation. But investors appeared satislied that the generous terms out-

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

EC Set to Standardize Requirements for Products

By Steven J. Dryden
International Herald Tribune

New York Times Service munity believe that they have secured agreement from member states on a key proposal to help standardize technical requirements that is expected to strengthen the economies of EC countries. for the first quarter.

EC ministers are scheduled to meet Tuesday to give final approval to the plan. The only major obstacle to approval, commission of ficials said, is a possible reservation by Greece until after next month's national elections. The new approach calls for the community to adopt basic require-ments to meet health, safety and

in the discount rate the Fed charges

U.S. CREDIT MARKET

on loans to financial institutions,

Libyan ambassador in Brussels, discussed possible cooperation last week with Claude Cheysson, the EC commissioner for Mediterranean policy. Libya currently has no cooperation agreements with the

sold in any member state.

cess that is sometimes comple

after the product is outmoded.

Libya, EC Talk

About Cooperation

up, he added.

Under strong pressure from the United States, Belgium last year shelved a request by Libya for aid for community products, a move in building nuclear-power plants.

Discuss Commissioners

several months off, speculation has already begun in Brussels about who will represent Spain and Portugal in the enlarged commission. Under the terms of entry, Spain

will name two additional members to the 14-person commission and Portugal will name one. environmental standards. Products

On the Spanish side, the leading contenders are Manuel Marin, the meeting these standards would, under the proposal, be allowed to be secretary of state for EC relations, At present, the member states must negotiate standards for each and Fernando Moran, the foreign minister, diplomats said. Also men-tioned is a member of the political individual product, a lengthy proopposition, Eduardo Punset, who served as secretary of state for EC affairs in the previous

Ernâni Lopes, the Portuguese finance minister, who represented Lisbon in the final stretch of the Libya's interest in the communienlargement negotiations, and Jaime Gama, the foreign minister, ty appears to have revived, EC offiare seen as strong candidates for the post of Portugese commission-

U.S. Threatens Retaliation on Fruit

C. After more than a decade of ever having taken retaliatory moves bickering, the United States is now against Canada.

scientific and technological coordination, an aide to Mr. Cheysson against the EC over its preferential BRUSSELS — Officials of the said. EC assistance for Libya's nuclear-power program did not come ucts from Mediterranean countries, U.S. officials said.

The officials accused the EC of ignoring the conclusions of a panel of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs last December that said American citrus fruit Spain, Portugal growers had been damaged by the

community's preferential agree-Although the appointments are The community believes the ar-

angements are not covered by GATT agreements. George P. Shultz, U.S. secretary of State, wrote to individual EC nations last month asking for compensation for the damage, a move

> sitivity over being bypassed. Willy de Clerq, EC commissioner for external relations, wrote to Mr. Shultz reminding him that the commission represents the member states on such matters,

that irritated the commission's sen-

Canada Pressured **Over Beef Imports**

The Canadian government is under pressure from the community to agree this week on increased quotas for imports of EC beef.

The EC said last week that it would apply retaliatory measures against Canadian exports if an agreement was not reached "in the next few days."

Canadian officials in Brussels said they could not recall the EC EC Agrees to Cut Exports of Shoes, Boots to Canada

Agence France-Presse BRUSSELS — The Europe-an Community has agreed to curb its shipments of footwear to Canada, according to the European Commission.

In return for restraint by the community, Canada is granting tariff concessions on 18 product categories, the commission announced Friday. The concessions affect a trade volume of 150 million Canadian dollars (\$109 million) and are valued at even million Canadian dollars.

The EC restraints will come about because Canada said it would reduce the maximum price for footwear and boots under quota respectively from 40 to 35 Canadian dollars and from 65 to 60 Canadian dollars.

The Canadian concessions relate to ski boots and equipment, sewing-machine needles, jewelry, certain textile fibers, spectacle frames, antibiotics, several types of chemicals and

Canada applied a 2,700-ton quo ta on imports of EC beef for 1985. which has already been filled. Canadian and EC negotiators have reportedly agreed on a compromise quota for 1985 of 10,600 tons for low-grade beef.

Over-the-Counter (Continued from Page 10) 17611% 11% 11% V Band 633 18 512 934 +114 Vacilit 6 291 3.2 5478 942 974 974 974 - 94 Treasury Bills ASI 7.7.3119622256614477777777777888888865

We are pleased to announce the formation of a

Corporate Finance Department

and the appointment of

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James I. Griffin IV Vice President-Corporate Finance

Ronald J. Kramer Vice President-Corporate Finance

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Daimler Tackles the U.S. Truck Market which seems paltry in comparison with the \$300 million and \$600 mil-

lion plants found in the automobile percent increase over its 1983 sales states.

of \$74.1 million. The company last year assembled 3,459 medium other for ing into betting the company 40,931 by Harvester, 40,915 by Ford and 5,084 assembled by Mack Trucks Inc., a lils company 45 percent owned big true. But the medium- to heavy-truck adustry is different. It is a lowvolume industry that relies more on labor than automation. It essentially is an assembly industry that runs on parts made by other companies. Both characteristics mean tooling and plant costs that are small in U.S. company 45-percent owned by French automaker Renault. comparison with those found in the

auto industry. Some U.S. competitors pointed Medium tracks are used mostly to Mercedes-Benz Truck's small for urban and short-hand deliveries. production numbers with derision when told of Rupp's grand plans. Heavy trucks are long-distance But truck-industry analysts said that kind of arrogance could back-fire on U.S. truck assemblers, just runners, often carrying cargo from the East Coast to the West Coast at h/ueling, sustained highway as it did on U.S. automakers who speeds. Trucks in both categories once dismissed the Japanese as in-

carry about 75 percent of the na-tion's annual freight shipments. The Mercedes-Benz plant in significant competitors. Hampton, which employs about 170 people, has assembled 13,000

five years ago. Most parts came Nissan Diesel Motor Co. Ltd. are from Daimler-Benz's Brazilian op-selling medium-duty trucks in the Mercedes-Benz Truck sales last trucks in Deerfield, Florida, and year were \$98.1 million, a 24.5-marketing them in five southern

> Daimler-Benz, the Japanese and other foreign manufacturers mov-

The foreign strategy in the U.S. market is to offer medium-duty trucks "as more efficient alternatives" to the heavier models, particularly for short-distance hauling, according to Gerry Donohue, who

selling medium-duty trucks in the United States. Hino is assembling

ing into the U.S. truck market are betting that the reign of the heavyduty trucks is nearing an end. The big trucks, rolling on 18 wheels and often weighing more than 70,000 pounds (31,750 kilograms) fully loaded, consume too much fuel and cost too much money, the foreigners say.

ing the medium-truck market, has prepared a report on the truck Hino Motors I.td., Isuzu Motors industry for the National Automo-Ltd., Mitsubishi Motors Corp. and bile Dealers Association.



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Clushing Prices May 2, 1985 | Shid | Ask | NY | Tox | Shif | Ask | Shifton MEW YORK (AP)—
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Auctioning of Hughes Aircraft Pits Industry Giants Against Each Other

By Mark Ports

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A multiward the wire, and one of the participants says the competition for the huge aerospace company founded by the late Howard Hughes is "most severe."

There are some big, big boys playing in that particular playpen," said Forrest N. Shunway, chairman of Signal Cos., speaking to his company's annual meeting recent-

The other rumored bidders against Signal for Hughes are General Motors Corp., Allied Corp., Ford Motor Corp., General Electric Co. and Boeing Co., and at least one bid may involve a joint offers by the comments. effort by two companies.

The bids are due by the middle of this month to investment banker Morgan Stanley & Co., which is handling the auction for the company's present owner, the Howard Hughes Medical Institute. Sources say the institute expects to receive five bids for the company, which is based in El Segundo, California. A possible buyout by the company's 68,000 employees has fallen by the wayside as the bidding has in-

Analysts have estimated that Hughes Aircraft could fetch between \$4 billion and \$6 billion, which would make it one of the

The second secon

Service of the servic

one of the nation's top military the Hughes Medical Institute billion-dollar bidding contest for contractors. Despite its name, the board, said the winning bid will Hughes Aircraft Co. is moving to company has never manufactured a likely be announced shortly after single surplane, concentrating in- all the offers are in. "If you've got stead on sophisticated electronics, cash bids, the answer could be the missiles and communications satel- same day, almost," Mr. Shapiro

> Last year, the company had \$4.9 billion in sales — it does not report offers to be somewhat more comincome — \$6 billion in new orders, plicated, which would lengthen the and a \$12 billion year-end backlog. Its remarkably low \$78 million in long-term debt makes it additionalan acquirer to borrow heavily Shapiro said. against the company's assets to pay for the acquisition.

Hughes will provide the winning bidder with a steady cash flow and income stream from the relatively stable Pentagon contracts it holds.

chairman, Roger Smith, for months has been mysteriously promising a tled many of the legal questions by "lulu" of an announcement.

heftiest corporate acquisitions ever. chairman of E.1. du Pont de Ne-Whoever gets it will gain control of mours & Co. Inc. and a member of

However, he said he expects the ment for days or weeks. "We've got to be sure we can understand each ly attractive, because it would allow bid and be able to evaluate it," Mr.

Howard Hughes set up the medi-cal institute in 1953 to shelter the company's profits from taxes. Income from the company goes to fund the institute's research into endocrinology, immunology and

acrospace businesses. And General company reportedly only turned a Motors has been known for years \$51 million profit for the institute. to be interested in moving strongly on revenues of \$4.9 billion. And into defense work; in addition, its that was one of the better years. Last year, a Delaware judge set-

ordering the appointment of a new

Irving S. Shapiro, the former board of trustees for the institute.



photo, left legal disputes over Hughes Aircraft.

including Mr. Shapiro and several For Signal and Allied, Hughes genetics.

After Hughes' death in 1976, would represent a chance to diversify into areas that complement their existing high-tech businesses. In a variety of legal disputes over its General Electric is known to have ownership. The key challenge came plans to sell the company and invest the proceeds elsewhere. The institute was not institute, the board felt, could vast-and promised to meet all the popular of the process.

the sale of the company.

Indeed, Mr. Shapiro said the medical institute is becoming quite anxious to complete the sale of Hughes Aircraft, "Every day that we wait to get our money is costing us a huge amount of interest," he

Madagascar Tones Down Revolutionary Politics

TANANARIVE, Madagescar — Madagascar is toning down the revolutionary politics it has pursued for 13 years.

The change, Western diplomats say, could profoundly affect this nation of 10 million people whose purchasing power has fallen by as much as 50 percent under a Soviet-

-style economy. Ultimately it could open up the world's fourth-largest island to foreign investment and drag Madagascar from near the bottom of the world's per-capita-income table to a position that its rich agricultural and mineral potential merits, they

The death of Howard the Mozambique Channel north-thughes, shown in 1951 file cast of South Africa, it also could have strategic implications, they

The roots of the change are embedded in a major economic crisis around 1981 that left Madagascar other prominent businessmen. The seeking help from Western finan-new board reevaluated the insti-cial institutions, Malagasy officials

chest for some time. Ford and charged that the institute was not bolster their already burgeoning company to receiving enough income from the bolster their already burgeoning company. In 1983, for instance, the acrospace businesses. And General company reportedly only turned a the sale of the company.

The bolster their the board felt, could vasting the handnai missitute, the board felt, could vasting the inflation-adjusted terms by increase its income with a \$4 and promised to meet all the population's basic needs by the year 2000. Malagasy officials now say billion to \$6 billion windfall from lation's basic needs by the year the sale of the company.

Indeed, Mr. Shapiro said the that was just a dream.

President Didier Ratsiraka delivered news of the change in a New Year's speech to the diplomatic

Mr. Ratsiraka used a blackboard to illustrate the theory of numerical progression and the musical tonal-

He quoted the French philoso- for the Revolution, an advisory trap of extreme radicalism like pher Rene Descartes, drew on the body set up to oversee Madagas-work of the Greek mathematician, car's development as a socialist

Buried deep in the speech were three paragraphs now seen by Western diplomats as among the most important things that Mr.

Butierly hat said in 10 most in paragraphs now seen by but I would call it pragmatism, but I would call it pragmatism, who also is head of the government's Ratsiraka has said in 10 years as economic commission.

Madagascar, which has chosen so-control over the economy," he said. cialism, it is normal, almost obliga- in reference to the French colonialtory to be well acquainted with the ists who clung to Madagascar's philosophical foundations of scien-wealth years after they gave the tific socialism, the thoughts of island independence in 1960. Marx, Engels, Lenin, Mao.

But to stick to these authors alone seems to me to be not only inadequate but particularly clumsy, even dangerous.

"If we want to convince our pupils or students of the sound foundation of Marxist analysis of economics and society, they must also know the thoughts of other think-

Communist thinkers formed the major part of any Malagasy stu-dent's philosophical diet. According to one local university teacher, a clamor for other philoso-

phers started the following day. The speech marked a watershed in Madagascar's political development. But, although dramatic, the tilt toward the West has been a gradual process over several years, according to Western diplomats and Malagasy government offi-

Pythagoras, and such thinkers as state shortly after a 1972 coup Confucius, Bergson and Rousseau launched the island into the Soviet orbit.

"When we came to power 13 "Obviously for a country like years ago it was because we had no

> In a country of 18 tribes, the French were known as the 19th tribe. They largely controlled the mining of such minerals as graphite there will be a revolution by the and chromite under the first independent government of Philibert

Mr. Tsiranana resigned in 1972 after a popular revolt and Mr. Ratsiraka emerged as president three years later.

Before the speech, the works of France was thrown out of the Diego Soares naval base. A \$300-million arms agreement was signed with the Soviet Union and Soviet advisers came to Madagascar.

French companies were nationalized. State investment was so big that the country's foreign debt contracts traded in the United soared to \$1.5 billion.

"It was a dream of our youth,"

Poverty and malnutrition are widespread, according to church leaders. But government officials say the economy hit the bottom of a five-year trough around 1982 and now is recovering with help from Western financial bodies and austerity measures. "We're going back up that slope," Mr. Rakotonirina

The Reverend Remi Ralibera, a Jesuit responsible for a Roman Catholic weekly newspaper, Lakroa, said he still was worried despite the change.

"Because if this doesn't work, it this doesn't improve our lives," he said, "then in 10 or so years time youth, a real Marxist revolution

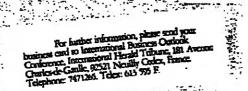
Montreal Exchange Gets **Equal U.S. Tax Status**

MONTREAL - Officials of the Moutreal Stock Exchange say the U.S. Treasury Department has ruled that futures contracts traded here should be given the same tax treatment for U.S. taxpayers as

The officials said the ruling Mr. Rakotonirina said. "We makes Montreal the first exchange thought we would attain real inde-pendence by taking over the econo-my for our own people. When we markets, and should increase busi-Manandafy Rakotonirina is a saw that it wasn't working, we ness from U.S. commodity futures

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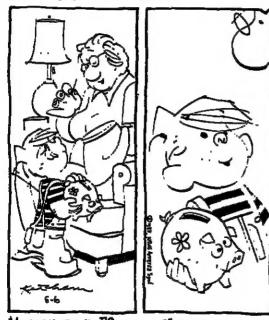
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Women'

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DENNIS THE MENACE



OT OU DOY OU TAHW DINA* EARN YOUR ALLOWANCE ?"

"I KEEP MY MOTHER BUSY.

JUMBUE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

GAADE SOUMY

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WHAT HE SAID WHEN THE JUDGE SENTENCED HIM TO BE HANGED.

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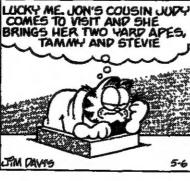












GARFIELD





BOOKS

WAITING: The Whites of South Africa

By Vincent Crapanzano, 358 pp. \$19.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

FREEDOM RISING

By James North. 336 pp. \$19.95. Macmillan, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by James McClure

WHAT A STUNNING image from con-temporary South Africa: "There are, in Johannesburg," the journalist James North writes in "Freedom Rising," "a couple of curi-ous cases of genuine multiracialism. Both are giant-scale public chess games... At each place, blacks and whites regularly play each other, trundling the enormous pieces around the board, while a mixed crowd of onlookers the board, while a mixed crown of obsoxers eagerly discusses the progress of the game. Nowhere else in the city can you see sights like a middle-aged white man nodding thoughtfully as a young black man in jeans expounds on the pitfalls of a certain defensive strategy."

Vincent Crapanzano's "Waiting" hasn't a scene to match this, but it is without doubt the

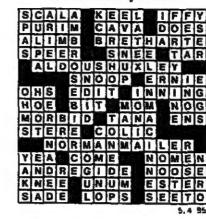
finest and most valuable work on the Southern

African predicament yet written.

How these books differ, when superficially they appear to have a good deal in common, has its own significance. The writers are both American, both have a passionate abhorrence of apartheid, and both elected to spend a siderable time on research that encompassed not only the immediate but much his-torical and other background material.

In "Waiting," Cramanzano, an anthropolo-gist, set himself to studying the effects of domi-nation on those who dominate by living in a small village near Cape Town and overtly col-lecting material from his subjects, the white population. Ideally, he says, he should have worked with both the dominating and the dominated, but this was legally precluded and

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



"had I spent too much time with nonwhites, I

could have endangered their lives."
North made a "clandestine" journey lasting over four years, told whites he was a geogra-pher, associated with blacks and took to risking life, as Studs Terkel puts it in a jacket blurb, by carrying out errands for political activists. Not that he himself seems to have ever been in any mortal danger, given the evidence plus the degree of immunity afforded

Then each man sat down and wrote: one in grave, measured tones, the other with unbri-

grave, measured tones, the other with intor-dled indignation.

"This book is fact," North asserts in his preface. But before long, the emotionally load-ed adjectives — "weasel agents" and so on — seem as manipulative as they are unnecessary. Inconsistencies, misspelled Afrikaans, patently specious reasoning and wholly alien American-isms in reported speech don't holster confispecicus reasoning and wholly ahen American-isms in reported speech don't bolster confi-dence; neither do punches pulled during inter-views characterized by ingratiating behavior. Above all, a suspicion begins to grow that the writer is prone to believe anything he hears, provided it fits his thesis. "Another outstand-ing PAC leader." North writes, "Zephania Mothopens, was at one stage tortured so badly with electric shocks that when he reached for a metal cup in his cell afterwards sparks leapt

from his fingers."

Firm editing would have made an enormous difference, for "Freedom Rising" contains many passages worth reading. The section on domestic servants, for example, is superbly done, and North has a fine reporter's eye for the telling picture. But even at its best, this book can only fuel the outrage felt by those opposed to apartheid; it takes a very different sort of book to deepen our understanding of Southern Africa.

And a very different sort of writer, too, one like Vincent Crapanzano, who can say, "I learned that it is possible to have a certain sympathy even for people whose values one finds reprehensible."

This is undoubtedly part of what makes "Waiting" such a singular book. Gone are the predictable stereotypes, the stale generalizations that can deny a people their humanity. Instead, come these voices:

What tempers the idea of black violence, says the wife of an Afrikaner minister, "is the guilt I think one feels. One almost feels it would be just retribution." "What angers me," says another Afrikaner,

"is that you see in me your own underbelly."
And Crapanzano admits this could be partially true of that "happily distant land," which "Waiting" often brings too close for comfort. In the next breath be provides a sharp reminder that here is a society so alien nothing should be presumed on the basis of life elsewhere.

where.
Gradually, as the whites of the village Wyndal emerge as vividly as characters in a wellcrafted novel, statements like that gain painful

James McChire, author of two award-winning novels about South Africa, lives in Oxford, En-gland. He wrote this review for The Washington Past.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal. South landed in four hearts after using a transfer sequence as shown, and knew he was running into a bad trump split when East dou-

the post-mortem South discov- would have been a close propered that he could have sur-osition. vived by taking every available ruff. He could count on four would prevail by taking the

Instead, South must win the tually. club ace and the club king. The crucial variation arises Then he should ruff a dia-after a club lead. South cannot spade is ruffed with the trump trump.

ace, and another diamond lead Even

allows the heart jack in the club from the dummy but the closed hand to score en passant to make the doubled game.

likely that two diamonds The contract failed, and in would be satisfactory, but it

top tricks in the black suits, spade ten, the spade king, the q 8 6 5 and therefore needed six club king, the club ace and the trump tricks.

It was not necessary to try for an extra black-suit trick.

The tricks would score even-trimp tricks would score even-trimp tricks would score even-trimp tricks.

mond, cross to the spade king maneuver three spade tricks, and ruff another diamond. so the best he can do is to take maneuver three spade tricks. North and South were so the best he can do is to take The bidding: Then would follow the spade his black-suit winners and two was ace, a spade ruff and a third diamond ruff. Finally the last trump and one with a high Pass candidate wifted with the trump.

South also realized that he club lead to provide another might well have collected a top heart ruff. Then a low trump score by passing his partner's from West will endplay the redouble. It hardly seemed dummy. NORTH

defense can then prevail. East

can ruff, give his partner a heart ruff, and ruff the next

SOUTH - A J 4 3 P J 9 7 8 5 4 A 107

Eventually he exits with a West led the club two

Jazz Win; 76ers and Lakers Widen to 3-0



Portland's Clyde Drexler and a diving Bob McAdoo vied for the ball during Friday's NBA playoff contest, won by Los Angeles, 130-126.

SPORTS BRIEFS

SALT LAKE CTTY - The Utah Jazz were supposed to be weak in the middle after a season-ending injury to Mark Eaton, but Jeff Wilkins is filling the gap. With the 7-foot-4 (2.23-meter) Eaton sidelined by a knee injury. Wilkins scored 12 of his 18 points in Saturday's final period to spark the Jazz to a 131-123 National Basketball Association triumph over the Denver Nuggets in Game 3 of their Western Conference semifinal series.

Moving to within 2-1 in the best-of-seven

matchup, the Jazz were looking to even things here Sunday night. Meanwhile, Philadelphia and the Los Angeles Lakers were poised to deliver knockout blows; with victories Friday night, the Lakers and 76ers won for the third

NBA PLAYOFFS

Utah the lead for good at 112-110. He followed

with a hook from the post.

Trailing by 121-114 with three minutes to go. the Nuggets scored the next 6 points. But Utah turned things around with a 10-3 tear and intercepted three passes in the final minute.

their 3-0 lead over Milwankee.

The Bucks led by 104-102 with 1:20 to play after Alton Lister's basket broke the seventh tie of the final period. But, with the 24-second shot

mings and passed to Erving for a lay-up that put the 76ers ahead to stay at 106-104 with 38 seconds remaining. Milwaukee had two more chances to tie the score again, but jumpers by Lister and Ricky Pierce failed to click.

Lakers 130, Trail Blazers 126

In Portland, Oregon, Earvin Johnson had 23 assists and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 11 of 76ers 109, Bucks 104

In Philadelphia, a pair of field goals by Julius Erving in the final 56 seconds — after his team had blown an 18-point lead — gave the 76ers their 3-0 lead over Milaranhee.

Los Angeles opened an 18-point lead late in the second quarter. The Blazers railied to within 94-88 on Clyde Drexler's lay-up with 2:08 left in the third period, but 4 consecutive points by straight the Lakers and /eers won for the third straight time in their respective series. No team in NBA history has ever rallied from a 3-0 deficit to win a best-of-seven series.

Wilkins, a 6-10 frontine player in his fifth season, hit a baseline hook with 5:44 left to give with 56 seconds left.

As the Bucks then came downcourt, goard clinched things with four straight free throws to make it 128-122 with 28 seconds left. (AP, UP1)

Padre Homers Win First 1985 Meeting With Cubs

Piggott Rides Shadeed to Guineas Triumph NEWMARKET, England (AP) — Veteran jockey Lester Piggott rode Shadeed, the 4-to-5 favorite, to victory Saturday in the English 2,000 Guineas. Bairn, ridden by Willie Carson, was a head back with Supreme Leader, Philip Robinson aboard, 1/2 lengths back in third. Lanfranco, ridden by American Steve Cauthen — last ing this season between last year's National Leagne divisional cham-pions, Steve Garvey tripled home

season's champion jockey in England — was never in contention.

Piggott, who is 49 and has hinted at retirement, was expected to ride the unbeater Bairn, but took Shadeed after regular jockey Walter Swinburn was suspended.

Kite Retains Lead Against Golf Champions

CARLSBAD. California (AP) — Torn Kite rallied from a double bogey, shot 70 and held a three-stroke lead Saturday after three rounds of the Tournament of Champions. Having led all the way in this event for winners of PGA tour titles from the last 12 months, kite was at 206.

Scott Simpson shot a 67, Saturday's best round, and was second at 209. Lanny Wadkins (a 73) was at 210, as was U.S. Open champion Fuzzy Zoeller (70), despite

Pepitone, Two Others Indicted in Brooklyn

NEW YORK (AP) - Former New York Yankee first baseman Joe Pepitone, 44, was indicted late Friday in Brooklyn along with Thomas Carbone, 51, and Robert Oates, 46, on seven charges of drug and weapons possession stemming from an arrest March 18. The three are scheduled to be arraigned on the indictment May 13

two runs and Graig Nettles and

Garry Templeton hit eighth-inning home runs to give the San Diego Padres a 6-5 victory over the Cubs here Friday.

Templeton's two-run homer in the eighth appeared to be nothing more than icing on the cake. The Padres were leading, 4-2, following Nettles's leadoff home run, and re-Expos 9, Braves 2 lief ace Rich Gossage seemed to be in command. But Templeton's first home run of the year saved the Padres, because Leon Durham hit a three-run homer for the Cubs in the bettom of the eighth. Picates 16, Dodgers 2 Brooks drove in two rups with a

In Pittsburgh, Tony Pena. Sixto-

FRIDAY BASEBALL

CHICAGO — In the first meet-two-run single during a nine-run this season between last year's fourth that launched the Pirates' rout. The rally began with two outs and nobody on base, and was helped by Los Angeles shortstop Bill Russell's third error of the

Mets 9, Reds 4

In Cincinnati. Danny Heep drove in five runs for New York while veteran Keith Hernandez hit his first home run this season and Len Dykstra, playing his first ma-jor-league game, also homered.

In Atlanta, Mike Fitzgerald, Hu-bie Brooks and Herm Winningham - three of the players Montreal acquired from the Mets for Gary Carter - helped Montreal to vic-tory. Fuzgerald went 3-for-3, including a two-run single during a game-breaking four-run lifth

In Philadelphia, Glenn Wilson's

two-run homer in the eighth beat Houston for the Phillies. Cardinals 8, Giants 1

In St. Louis, the Cardinals breezed past San Francisco behind three-run homers by Darrell Porter and Jack Clark and John Tudor's

five-hit pitching. Orioles 8, Twins 7 In the American League, in Min-neapolis, Cal Ripken's two-run home run in the eighth gave Balti-

more its victory. Indians 4, Rangers 0 In Cleveland, Bert Blyleven pitched a four-hitter and Tony Bernazard doubled and hit a sacrifice

fly to help beat Texas. White Sox 7, Tigers 1

Lezcano and Bill Almon each hit a two-run and a single and Wintwo-run single during a nine-run ninghant had two key singles.

Phillies 3, Astros 2

Seven-hitter for his 291st career victory and Carlton Fisk hit a two-run homer as Chicago won.

Yankees 7, Royals 1 in New York, Dennis Rasmussen pitched a five-hitter against Kansas City for his second complete game in 29 major-league

Starts. Brewers 7, Angels 0

In Anaheim, California, Ted Hi-guera pitched a four-hitter for his first major-league victory in his fourth career start.

White Sox 10, A's 0 In Oakland, California, Dennis Boyd pitched an eight-hitter for Boston's first shutout this season

Blue Jays 5. Mariners 4

In Seattle, Jesse Barfield went 4for-4 and scored a run to help put Toronto past the Mariners, Doyle Alexander won for the fourth time In Detroit, Tom Scaver puched a in four 1985 decisions.

Page 15



Three-time Derby winner Angel Cordero, atop Spend A Buck.

Spend A Buck Wins Derby 5½-Length Victor's Time Is Third-Best Ever

front after a quarter mile in a slow

23 seconds. The 111th Kentucky

Don MacBeth, on the 6-to-5 fa-

vorite Chief's Crown, had envi-

sioned sitting comfortably behind a

duel of the two speed horses, but now he knew he had to chase the

But Chief's Crown doesn't have

that kind of raw speed. Not many

horses do. Spend A Buck ran away

from him, reaching the half-mile

mark in 45-4/5 seconds and with a

six-length advantage. All MacBeth

could do was sit in second place

and hope the leader would collapse.

celerate, hitting the three-quarter

tariat (1:59-2/5 in 1973) and

Chief's Crown weakened near

the end, and Stephan's Odyssey ral-lied along the inside to take second

Northern Dancer (2:00 in 1964).

Spend A Buck continued to ac-

Derby was essentially over.

front-runner.

skepticism when he came to Chur-chill Downs, because it seemed impossible that he could really be as happened in the first sixteenth of a field. fast and as brilliant as he had mile determined the nature of this looked in his most recent race.

Now the world knows: He is. in the history of the Kentucky Derwhat was supposed to be one of the ing and screaming." most competitive fields in years.

Leading all the way under Angel Cordero, Spend A Buck scored a 514-length triumph over Stephan's Odyssey. It was the biggest margin of victory in the Derby since Assault won by eight lengths in 1946. Chief's Crown, the champion of this generation last season, was

nd A Buck had narrowly sed Secretariat's world record for 11/2 miles when he won the Garden State Stakes in similarly stun-ning fashion. But he didn't have any competition for the early lead that night; in the 111th Derby he would be meeting an equally fast

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches rival in Eternal Prince, and there Of the other horses considered LOUISVILLE, Kentucky - was a widespread expectation that major contenders, Proud Truth fin-Spend A Buck was greeted by some the two might engage in a destructished fifth, Tank's Prospect seventh, Rhoman Rule ninth and Eter-But it never materialized. What nal Prince 12th in the 13-horse

Spend A Buck paid \$10.20, \$5.40 ntire Derby. and \$3.40. Stephan's Odyssey re-When the gate opened, said Eter-turned \$10.20 and \$5. Chief's Now the world knows: He is.

The colt ran the third-fastest race nal Prince's jockey, Richard Migcrown paid \$2.80 to show. The
liore: "He just didn't break. He was winner earned \$406,800, lifting his by on Saturday and demolished kind of upset by the crowd all yell- career earnings to \$1,398,509.

Probably no horse came into this Migliore never pushed his colt Derby with such modest origins as Spend A Buck. Dennis Diaz, who aggressively to try to get him to the front, and Eternal Prince quickly had recently retired from the insurfound himself engulfed by other horses. By the time we were at the ance business at the age of 38, bought the son of Buckaroo and first turn," Migliore lamented, he the Speak John mare Belle de Jour was trying to mu up on horses' for \$12,500 and turned him over to heels. He had no clear running a young little-known Florida trainer, Cam Gambolati.

With a third and three victories in 1985 (and a lifetime record of eight triumphs, two seconds and Cordero, 42, is the oldest jockey ever to win the run for the roses (he is four years older than Jean Cruguet was when he scored on Seattle Slew in 1977), and he couldn't betwo thirds in 12 starts), Spend A Buck started his career in the hum-ble environs of Miami's Calder heve what was happening. "I didn't expect Eternal Prince to be that far back," he said. "I didn't want to Race Course. But he kept on winning, earning more than \$600,000 fight with anybody." It was Coras a 2-year-old and finishing third behind Chief's Crown and Tank's dero's third Derby triumph (he won aboard Cannonade in 1974 Prospect in the Breeders' Cup. (Three months after that race, and Bold Forbes in 1976). Spend A Buck underwent arthros-But when he saw no competition copic knee surgery for the removal for the lead, he angled Spend A Buck to the rail and was clearly in

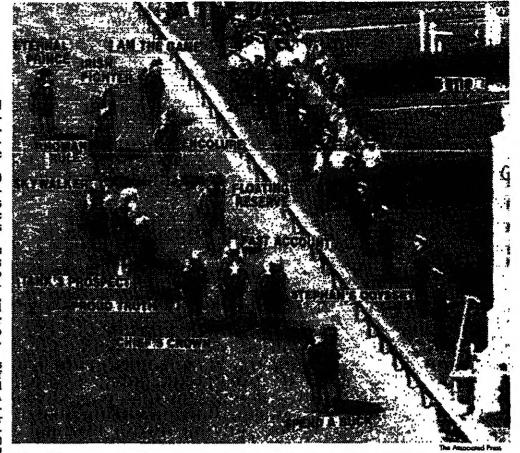
den State, neither the trainer nor the owner was thinking seriously about the Kentucky Derby. But al-ter his smashing 9½-length romp in the Garden State Stakes, Gambolati knew he had no choice.

Now he does have a choice. Spend A Buck is eligible for a \$2 million bonus if he wins the May 27 Jersey Derby at Garden State. The bonus was offered by the New Jersey track to any horse that won the Cherry Hill, Garden State, Kentucky and Jersey derbies. But the Jersey Derby is nine days after the Preakness Stakes, and Gambolati mark in a blazing 1:09-3/5 and the said immediately after Saturday's mile in 1:34-4/5, the fastest fracvictory that "there's no way we can tions in Derby history. He covered run in them both." He and Diaz ters an hour (119.18 miles an hour). er than the minimum permitted the 14 miles in 2:00-1/5, faster said they would make their decithan every Derby winner but Secresion early this week.

Should they take an easy \$2 million at Garden State or pursue a Triple Crown sweep that might make the colt worth 10 times that at stud? It's a dilemma that anybody by half a length. Fast Account was who's ever bought a cheap horse

Senna conceded the lead to Jo
De Angelis's victory — only his
another neck back in fourth.

would love to bave. (WP, LAT) hansson as he rolled to a stop on second in 91 grands prix — put him



The field comfortably astern, Spend A Buck cruised to victory in the 111th Kentucky Derby.

De Angelis Grand Prix Victor of a bone chip.) Through it all, even Gambolati thought his colt was basically a miler. Even after Spend A Buck won the Cherry Hill Mile at Garden Character and the Cherry Hill Mile at Cherry Hill Mile at Cherry And the Cherry And t Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches the 58th lap. But Prost moved into into the lead of the world driv-IMOLA, Italy — Alain Prost of ahead on the 59th lap as Johans- ers' championship with 16 points

France won on the track here Sunday afternoon but later lost on the out, depriving him of a victory in after three races. Ferrari driver Middle afternoon but later lost on the out, depriving him of a victory in chele Alboreto of Italy, second in scales as his McLaren was disqualified for being two kilograms (4.4 ing Ferrari fans. pounds) underweight after an apparent dramatic victory in the San the finish line, officials of the Inter- position. The winner of the Portu-Marino Formula 1 grand prix auto

The race jury awarded victory to Elio de Angelis of Italy; de Angelis, for nearly an hour. driving a Lotus, crossed the line in second place, 37 seconds behind Prost, in a clocking of 1 hour, 34 after the apparent victory, his secan average speed of 191.8 kilome-came in at 538 kilograms, two few-day's grid a chance.

than two laps from the end of the Swede Stefan Johansson both ran two subsequent re-weighs with Ron out of fuel. Senna conceded the lead to Jo-

front of more than 100,000 cheer- the season's first two races, is sec-

Two hours after Prost crossed national Auto Sport Federation (FISA) declared de Angelis the winner after a jury meeting that ran

FISA spokesman Gilles Gaig-nault said Prost's car was weighed

from the start - and the Ferrari of limit in the original weighing and at minute, 50.018 seconds Sunday. Denns, the team manager, present.

and with 12. Senna began the race from pole

guese Grand Prix two weeks ago in a torrential downpour, he set his top qualifying time of 1:27.327 in dry weather Saturday using slick tires.

But overnight rains and temperatures far below the springlike Imola Drivers went through Sunday

morning warm-up laps on treaded A statement by race stewards tires under cloudy skies. Prost, the 60-lap race after the Lotus of Bra-said Prost's red-and-white winner here a year ago, set the zilian Ayrton Senna — who led McLaren was under the minimum fastest unofficial "wet" time of I Keke Rosberg of Finland, in a

Williams, shared the first row with Senna. De Angelis and Alboreto lined up in the second row. Thierry Boutsen of Beigium, in an Arrows and Prost were in the third row of the staggered grid, with the Williams of Britain's Nigel Mansell and world champion Niki Landa of Austria, in the second McLaren, Wilson, out with a groin pull, and behind them in the fourth row.

Senna gained an immediate lead, followed by de Angelis, on the dry track. Alboreto and Prost were close behind, and the race quickly became a four-way struggle. The two Louises slowly widened their lead, with Alboreto and Prost staying within a few hundred meters.

Prost tried and failed to pass Alboreto on the seventh lap, but the Italian made a move of his own on the 10th to move into second behind Senna and ahead of de Angelis's Lorus.

Prost also passed de Angelis, as did Landa, who began the long chase after the bunched leading

Senna comfortably held the lead, with the main battle behind him between Alboreto and Prost for second. The Italian held off Prost's determined challenges several times but then suddenly dropped back and pulled into the pits on the 24th lap, apparently with engine

by three-tenths of a second over

SCOREBOARD

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Friday's and Saturday's Major League Line Scores NBA Playofffs FRIDAY'S RESULTS nez: Young and Kearney, W—Young, 2-3. L— Leal; 2-2. HRs:—Toronto, G.Beil (4). Seattle,

NATIONAL LEAGUE

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Alengader, Lavelle (7), Acker (8), Coudill (9) and Whitt's Borolos, Selsel (4), Vande Bers (5), Sronton (9) and Scott, W—Alexander, 44, L—Barolos, 9-2, 8 v—Coudill (4), HRS—Seattle, Henderson (3), Thomas (7), MATIONAL LEAGUE—

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delephia, Wilson (3).
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Tuder and Porter, W—Tuder, 1-3, L—Krukow,
2-1, HRS—St. Louis, Porter (1), Clark (4).
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Cultur and Wynegar, W.—Guldry, 2-2 L.—Leibrandt, 3-1, HR9—Konsos City, Molley (3).
Breit (3), New York, Baylor (3).
Tekas 199 889 380—1 6 8
Cievaloued 914 918 918—2 6 1
Tennen, Bressey (5) and Signable; Macroton.

Tanana, Razema (5) and Slought; Heater, Tourneson (8), Easterty (8), Waddeti (7) and nton, W-Hapton, 2-1. L-Tonono, 0-4. Sv-Waddelf (4).
Milheostee 98 191 861—3 9 7
Cathorula 111 988 863—4 7 8
Vuctovicts, Gibson (3) and Moora) Romantck, Clements (8), Moore (9) and Boone. WRomanick, J. L.—Vuckovich 1-1. Sv—Moore

153.

Boshon are 300 100—6 1e 8
Ooklend 1e6 648 863—4 7 2
Crawlord, Stoniev (7), Oleda (9) and Sullivon, Gedman (8); Krueser, Atherion (8),
Afoveri (9) and Tetheton, W—Crawlord, 3),
Afoveri (9) and Tetheton, W—Crawlord, 3),
Buckner (4), Ookland, Bokker (3),
Chlcose 808 808 819—1 3 8
Detroit 818 121 200—7 9 8
Lollar, Nelson (6), Agosto (8) and Fisk;
Terreit, Herwandez (9) and Parrish, W—Terreit, 3-0, L—Lollar, 1-2, HRS—Detroit, Herodon (2), Garboy (1), Simmons (1),
Boltimere 948 81 (8)—6 5 8

Softimere 90 80 100 45 5 8
Warmsobs 500 600 600 605 5 1

D.Agritnez, Snell (2), G.Dovis (4), T.Marler, (4), O. Dovis (4), T. Marler, (4), O. Dovis (4), T. Martinez (8) and Dempsey; Schrom, Lysander (8), Filson (8), R.Davis (8) and Sales. W—

Major League Standings AMERICAN LEAGUE Best Division W.L. Pct. GB

Basketball

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Peliodatokia 24 23 22 24—199
Toney 6-127-720, Erving 7-135-6 19, Barkiev
7-125-7 19; Custumings 19-16 1-12t, Pressey 7-16
6-6 20, Rebownds: Alliwouker 40 (Cummings, Lister 8); Philodelphia 46 (Mallone 13). Assists: Alliwouker 20 (Pressey 7); Philodelphia 20 (Cheeks, Toney 7).
L.A. Coltars
95 37 32 26—139
Periford 32 24 34 34—126

(a) and Carter, Hurdle (a): Thibs and Van Garder, 'W-Tabs. 1-4. L-McDowell, 2-1. HRs—New York, Carter (4). Cincinsott. Escaley (4). 5on Dieso 112 617 180- S 12 1
Chicago 604 418 62x-12 9 2
Thurmand; Booker (3), Dravecky (4), Lefterts (4), Stoddard (8), DeLeon (8) and Kennedy: Sonderson, Sorensen (4), Fontenot (7),
Smith (8) and Davis, W-Sarensen, 1-0, LBooker, 0-1, Sw-Smith (6), HRS-Son Diego,
Garvey (4), Tempérion (2), Netties 2 (4), Chicosa, Cev (2), Sandberg (3), Durston (1),
Los Angeles 201 180 180 3-4 18 2
Pittskeysh 29, 180 8-5 18 9
Votensuelo and Scioncia; Bieleicki, Holland
(5), Candelorie (10) and Pena, W-Valenzuelo,3-3, L-Candelorie, 1-3, HRS-Los Ange-SATURDAY'S RESULT

zuela,3-3. L.—Condetoria, 1-3. HRs.—Los Ange-les. Marshall (5), Guerrero (3). Pittsburgh, Madiack (1). COMPERENCE SEMIFINALS

a16 500 003--7 6 1 001 100 871--3 13 1 rdon (8) and Fitzperoid; Perez, Ancherty (a), Gorber (b), Porsier (b) and Cerone, W-Smith, 40. L.—Perez, 6-4. 5v— Reordon (7), HR—Montreal, Driessen (3). Son Francisco 220 891 186—8 8 3 St. Louis 410 807 803—6 13 2 St. Let's 418 to: 50-Hommoker, Minton (6), M.Dovis (7) and Hommoker, Minton (6), M.Dovis (7)

Hockey

NHL Playoffs SATURDAY'S RESULT

Kurri 2 (6), Nopler (5), Lindstrom (1), Gretzky (7), Hughes (1); Yaramchuk (4),

CONFERENCE FINALS MALES
May 5: Philadelphia at Quebec
May 7: Philadelphia at Quebec
May 9: Quebec at Philadelphia
May 12: Quebec at Philadelphia
May 14: Philadelphia at Quebec
x-May 14: Quebec at Philadelphia
x-May 19: Philadelphia at Quebec

CAMPBELL

Tournament Tennis

Milosiav Mecir, Czechoslovai kim Nystrom, Sweden, 6-2, 6-2 José-Luis Clerc, Argentino, d norsson, Sweden, 6-4, 6-2

Semificula Semistrom del. Clerc. 6-2, 6-4. Mecir def. Wilander, 6-1, 6-2. Macir del. Sundstrom, 6-4, 6-1, 6-4. (Al Los Vegos)

Semifiacis
Johan Kriek, U.S., del. Tomas Smid, Czecho stovekie 64 6-2 Jimmy Artos, U.S. del. Ken Floch, U.S. 7-6

WOMEN (At Houston) Quarierficals ratiova, U.S. det, Regina Mar selevakia, 6-0, 6-2. Lou Platek, U.S., 6-4, 6-1. Elise Burgin, U.S., det. Zine Garrison, U.S., 7-

, 3-6, 6-6. Marwela Malaeva, Bulgaria, del. Sabrina Goies Yugoslavia, £1, £4.
Semificals
Navralliava Cel. Sukava, £3, £6.

Football

LA. Cotars S 37 32 26-139
Partition 32 29 34 34-726
Worthy 11-18 6-8 28, Abdul-Jobbor 8-17 10-12
26; Vandewegthe 11-16 5-6 27, M. Thompson 615-8-11 20, Rebeusds: Los Angeles S (Abdul-Jobbor, Akadao 9); Portland 44 (S rester 11).
Assists: Los Angeles 33 (Johnson 23); Portland 32 (Drester 14).

Unda 17 38 32 32—131

Dountiev 10-15 12-16 32, Green & 148-924, Griffith 9-15-3-24; Nath 13-17-4-39, English 10-22-6-26. Responseds: Deriver 50 (English; Cooper 7); Uhah 63 (Salley 14), Assluts: Deriver 26 (Bosten leads series, 2-1)

May 5; Boston of Defroit May 8; Defroit of Boston x-Noy 10; Boston of Defroit x-May 12; Defroit of Boston delphic leads series, 3-87 May 5: Milwaykee at Philadel

WESTERN (Los Angeles leads series, 3-6) May S: Los Angeles at Portland x-May 7: Portland at Los Angeles

x-May 11: Utoh di Denver (x-if mecesary)

Soccer

ASIAN GROUP 4A
Hons Kong 2, Mocos 8
Points standings: Hong Kong 9, Ching 7,
Mocos 4, Brusel B,
Remaining model.

May 19, Ching vs. Hong Kong.

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION Liverpool 4, Cheiseo 3 Luton 3, Arsenol 1 Norwich Q, Monchester United 1

Norwich 6. Manchester United 1
Northingham Forest 1, Wathord 1
Queen's Perit Rangers 4, Lukicester 3
Sneffield Wednesdaw 6, Everton 1
Southamston 3, Inswich 0
Stake 8, Newcostle 1
Sunderland 6, Aston Villa 4
Totlenham 4, Coventry 2
West Bromwich Albion 5, West Hom 1
Palmis standless: Everton 61; Manchester
United 70; Totlenham 69; Liverpook, Southamplan 64; Sheffield Wednesday, Arsanol 62;
Northinghom Forest 61; Chelson 57; Aston Villa 56; West Bromwich, Newcostle 51; Queens
Pork Rangers 50; Worlford 49; Leicaster Liver, Norwich 45; Ipawich 40; Vast Hom 42;
Coventry, Sunderland 40; Stoke 17.

Coventry, Sunderland 40; Stake 17. WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION Eintracht Brunswick 2. Keiserstoutern 1 Bayer Uerdingen 3. Bochum 1 Cologne 2. Homburs 1 Wordhoft Monnheim 3. Eintracht Frankfurt 1 Borussia Dochmund 1. Fortuna Düsseldorf 2 Arminia Belefeld 4. Karisrutsu 1 Werder Bremen 2. Bayer Leverkusen 2 Boyern Munich 4. Borussia Misladbach 3 Shiftent 1. Schriften 1

Bovern Munich 4, Borusalo Misiodocch 0
Shuffgorf 1, Scholike 0
Polate standings: Boyern Munich 41;
Werder Brennen 39; Cologne 33; Borusala
Mönchensplodboch 34; Waldhof Monahelm
33; Homburg 32; Bover Uerdingen 31; Shufgart 30; Bochum 29; Bover Levarkusen,
Scholike, Einfracht Frankfurf 27; Kotserslautern 25; Fortuna Düsseldorf, Borusala Dortmund 24; Arminia Belefeld 22; Kortsruhe,
Einfracht Brunswick 18.

TTALLAN FIRST DIVISION
Cremonese 8, Ramo 5

Cremenese & Romo 5 Florentino 3. Udinesa 1 Luzio 0. Avellino 1 AC Milon & Ascall 1 Nopoli O, Juventus O Sompdorio I, Inter-Allon 2 Torino O, Atalonio 9 Verono O, Coma O

Politis stontileps: Verona 40; Torino, Inter 36; Juverius, Samadoria 34; AC Milan 31; Roma 32; Nacoli 30; Fiorentina 25; Asicato 27; Udinese, Aveilino 24; Come 23; Ascoli 20;

Auto Racing

SAN MARINO GRAND PRIX (A) Last; 392.4 Kilometers / 187.92 Miles) 1. Etto De Angella, Itoly, Lotus, 1 hour, 34 mins. 35,995 seconds. 2. Thierry Soutsen, Beiglum, Arrows, 1 lop behind. 1 Patrick Tambey, France, Resoutt, I las. J. Potrick Tumbey, France, Redout, 1 top.
4. Niki Loudo, Austria, McLoren, 1 lep.
5. Nigel Monseil, British, Williams, 2 leps.
6. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Ferrari 3 loos.
7. Ayrion Sensa, Brazil, Lotus, 3 lops.
8. Nelson Plauel, Brazil, Brabham, 3 lops.
9. Mortin Brundle, British, Tyrrell, 4 lops.
10. Derek Worwick, British, Renout, 4 lops.

DRIVER STANDINGS 1. De Angelis, 16 points. 2. Michele Albereto, Ifoly, 12. 3. Tamboy, 10. 4. Senne and Alejo Prost, France, 9.

Transition

National Largue
PHILADELPHIA—Placed Jerry Koosmon, phicher, on the 15-day disabled list.
Colled us Dove Rucker, phicher, from Portland at the Pacific Coast League.

Oilers Bomb Hawks

EDMONTON, Alberta -- Even Keith Brown, who didn't return af-

by their own standards, the Edmonton Oilers' offense was astounding Saturday night. With a record-tying performance, Edmonton stunned the Chicago Black

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

Hawks, 11-2, in the opener of their National Hockey League semifinal playoff series. Game 2 of the bestof-seven Campbell Conference fi- in Game I of the Wales Conference nal is slated for Tuesday night in finals Sunday. Philadelphia is far Edmonton.

playoff mark for most goals (set while Quebec went the full seven-when Montreal routed Toronto, game route in its quarterfinal series 11-0, in 1944), and defensemen the third. Jari Kurri, Charlie en 2-0-1. Huddy and Glenn Anderson scored twice and Wayne Gretzky bergh, whose 40 regular-season vicscored a goal and collected three tories led the league, has been outstanding in the postseason. His assists.
The Hawks had only a four-day

rest after a tough series against Minnesota, and Huddy said his team wore down the visitors. "We were fresh and kept coming at As Chicago's Behn Wilson was reminded on Saturday night, even tired." The Black Hawks were also have won 19 straight at the Philaa Wayne Gretzky will throw an elbow to gain control of the puck. short two defensemen - Dong delphia Spectrum."

ter suffering a hip pointer in the first period. Leading by 3-1 after 20 minutes,

Edmonton broke the game open in the second period with four unanswered goals and added four more in the third, Kurri put to rest any doubts about the full recuperation of his broken hand with a pair of second-period tallies. Quebec was to host Philadelphia

better rested, having dispatched the The Oilers equaled the NHL New York Islanders in five games, game route in its quarterfinal series against Montreal But in three reg-Randy Gregg tied a playoff record ular-season games against the Flyfor assists in a period with three in ers, the Nordiques went an unbeat-Flyer goaltender Pelle Lind-

> Ouebec counterpart, rookie Mario Gosselin, showed poise beyond his problems. years in the Nordiques' three overtime victories against Montreal. Quebec has the home-ice advantage - and may need it. The Flyers

> > Yankees 5, Royals 2

In New York, Don Baylor ho-

mered and drove in four runs to

support Ron Guidry's four-hitter

Indians 3, Rangers 1

In Cleveland, Neal Heaton and

against Kansas City.

At the halfway point, Senna led

Prost. Lauda was third after 30 laps, 12.03 seconds behind the

Red Sox Beat A's for Starters and at the Finish, 5-4

The Associated Press

OAKLAND, California Right-hander Steve Crawford had Red Sox held on for a 5-4 victory just finished pitching one of the over the A's. Pressed into action as tie in the fourth. It was Buckner's immediate thoughts of changing his role in the team's pitching rota-

picked up his first victory as a starter since 1980.

Crawford, who allowed only four hits in 6% innings Saturday as the SATURDAY BASEBALL

best games of 1985 by a Boston the fifth man in the rotation, he second homer in as many games, Red Sox starter, but he had no made his first start since 1981 and and fourth this season. Crawford had retired 16 of 17

batters before leaving the game for Crawford was helped by Bill Bob Stanley, who gave up a three-"I look at myself as a long reliever because that's what I am," said two-run home run that broke a l-l out in the minth inning.

three relief pitchers held Texas to six hits. Angels 4, Brewers 3 In Anaheim, California, Bob Boone's bases-loaded single drove in two runs in the third to put the lid on California's victory. The Angels got four runs off Milwaukee starter Pete Vuckovich in the first 2% innings.

Tigers 7, White Sox 1 In Detroit Walt Terrell pitched a two-hitter over eight innings and received home run support from Larry Herndon, Barbaro Garbey and Nelson Simmons to halt the Tigers' losing streak at three games. Twins 8, Orioles 6

In Minneapolis, Mike Stenhouse hit a two-run homer and Mark Salas a two-run triple to pace Minnesota to its 11th victory in its last 12 games. Oriole shortstop Cal Ripken played in his 464th consecutive game, breaking Brooks Robinson's team record.

Mariners 8, Blue Jays 1 In Seattle, Matt Young scattered five hits and Al Cowens' two-run double capped a four-run first that started the Mariners' rout.

Dodgers 6, Pirates 5 In the National League, in Pitts- out only three times,

burgh, Pedro Guerrero tripled home Bill Russell from first base in the 10th and Fernando Valenzuela pitched his fifth complete game this year to spark Los Angeles to vic-Reds 14, Mets 2

In Cincinnati, Nick Esasky hit his third grand-slam home run in the majors during a 10-run sixth as the Reds blew past New York. Cubs 12, Padres 8 In Chicago, rookie Shawon Dun-

sion first major-league homer, dur-ing a four-run fourth, helped the Cubs past San Diego. Expos 9. Braves 3 In Atlanta, U.L. Washington

gerald and Andre Dawson each contributed two RBIs in Montreal's romp over the Braves.

drove in three runs and Mike Fitz-

Phillies 7, Astros 5 In Philadelphia, Luis Aguayo, replacing injured third baseman Mike Schmidt, hit his second home run of the game in the 13th to beat Houston for the Phillies. The Astros tied the game, 5-5, on pinch hitter Harry Spilman's three-run homer in the ninth.

Cardinals 6, Giants 4

In St. Louis, rookie Vince Cole- : man had two hits, stole three bases and scored twice against to lead the Cardinals past San Francisco. Coleman increased his major league-leading total to 17 steals. Since being recalled from the minors April 17, he has been thrown



Although he seemed to come out on top in a second-inning collision with Gary Rajsich on Saturday, St. Louis catcher Tom Nieto had already dropped the ball, allowing the San Francisco runner to score, But the Cardinals won their second straight over the Giants, 6-4. ADELLIKATIFY TO BURGUST STANDAR ARAKAMAN ARAKAMAN

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32

35

39

42

By Christine Chapman OKYO - "I look at a funeral with humor. That was my first intention, said Juzo Itami, director of the 1985 Japan Academy Award-winning film 'Ososhiki" (The Funeral).

Japan has left behind old values to accomplish economic success. We live in a consumer-oriented society, but some things don't change," Itami said: "At death the old values grab you."

"Ososhiki," a witty realistic comedy, reveals a modern middle-class family as it copes with a traditional funeral for an unpleasant old relative who dies suddenly after defying doctor's orders and in-dulging in rich foods; he drank too much sake, taunted his wife about wanting a young woman and, in comic justice, died on the very day of a successful medical

Itami, 51, is an established actor and writer, but "Ososhiki" is his first directing venture. The movie, with its blunt title, considered taboo in the Japanese film business, has won several prizes. Even the government has approved it, with the Ministry of Education's award for a movie by a new director. At the Academy Awards ceremony in February it won the five top prizes; for best picture, director, screenplay (by Itami), leading

actor and supporting actress.

Although not entered in competition,
"Ososhiki" will be shown during Directors' Week at the Cannes Film Festival, which starts this week.

An independent production, the movie was distributed by the Arts Theater Guild to only a few theaters in Novem-



Juzo Itami: Low-key.

ber. Since its opening, "Ososhiki" has become a social phenomenon. Aimed at adult audiences, it is popular with all age groups. It has sparked offshoots including a how-to book on funerals, a funeral etiquette video recording, skits and parodies on television, and a book by Itami, "The Making of 'Ososhiki,' " which has sold 60,000 copies. Video sales of the film exceed 20,000 copies.

The film is unusual for several reasons. First, it makes fun of a sacred rite in a country that rarely laughs at its traditions. The funeral of the film is a threeday affair of hijinks and pseudo-solemnity, drunks and tearful women, bored children, banal conversation, some quick

sex in the woods, much genuine emotion. The film satirizes the national tendency to respect customs and conventions without understanding them or examining their pretentiousness. In one scene, a man and his wife, the dead man's daughter, sit rapt in front of a videotape on how to conduct a funeral, learning to repeat the standard phrases. The Japanese desire for correctness is a source of humor

Itami skewers pretension wherever he finds it: in an actor's self-conscious nervousness about making a speech at the funeral, at the hospital where four nurses bow to the widow and say, "Sorry, we, really didn't help you"; in the white shoes' and dark glasses of a showbiz-type undertaker, at the priest's white Rolls-Royce. He also ribs the hypocrisy of Japanese respect for the aged in several scenes where the old folks are ignored or forgotten by their middle-aged children.

"Ososhiki" confronts Japanese society's emphasis on money matter-of-factly through the greed of the funeral business. and socially as the family tries to show a polite disregard for costs. They willingly pay the officiating priest 200,000 yea (about \$800) instead of 100,000 yea because he flatters them about their status. (Husband and wife are television and film actors.) They casually withdraw 2 million yen from the bank to pay ex-penses and then, as custom requires, collect donations from the guests. But, in a brilliant scene, the wind blows the donated money away and everyone rushes to

The camera also points out such beguiling status symbols as the lovely country house where the funeral is held, fancy foreign cars, extravagant floral displays and rich black funeral costumes.

Itami's attitude toward Japan's "change of life in a consumer-oriented society," as he called it during an interview in his office, is realistic. "I rather enjoy it. This feeling is common among

A scene from the funeral in Juzo Itami's film "Ososhiki."

the Japanese. But the film itself is a series

of surprises," he added.
"I made it from a real-life experience that took me by surprise and broke the image I had. Twisting the old, used images that people have acquired is a process of the imagination."

Two years ago, after Itami had decided to make a film, his father-in-law died. He and his wife, the actress Nobuko Miyamoto (who plays the daughter of the dead man), became responsible for the funeral arrangements. The documentary quality of the movie reflects Itami's keen observation of the events that followed.

"I was thrown into the film," he said. "The feeling of using a funeral as the subject came to me at the garden of the crematorium as I was looking up at the smoke. It's a film sent from beaven to

Itami cited a conversation from a William Saroyan story that he is translating. "Art is something you look at closely even a cup, a pencil, a bowl," he recalled Everybody sees those things, says the son in the story. The father replies, 'Yes, but nobody looks at them carefully.' What I have done in making the film is

In the movie, the character Wabisuke fills the Itami role as son-in-law, but he is not like him, said the director. The confused Wabisuke must serve as chief mourner. Tsutomu Yamazaki plays him as a silent, serious man who does what he

other characters may be modeled actors play seriously. It's an actor's thinks necessary at the moment.

more closely on Itami's in-laws. Not only does his wife plays the dead man's elder daughter, but their young son plays a grandchild. The widow is portrayed sympathetically as a loyal wife whose funeral speech is a moving moment. (Kin Sugai won the Academy Award for best supporting actress in the role.) Itami said his mother-in-law remains close to him and his wife, but he noted that his father-inlaw's elder brother, played as a self-ab-sorbed rich man, no longer sends them a

New Year's card. One film critic, Nick Bornoff in the Japan Times newspaper, wrote: "Itami takes 'Ososhiki' beyond the idiosyncracies of his own society to pinpoint the quirks and foibles of humanity at large."

Itami credited good casting and his acting experience for the actors' seemingly natural reactions. He has played a variety of character parts since 1961, when he left the Daiei Production Company to free-lance. For his work in films he has won several awards — including last year's best supporting actor — for dramas such as "The Makioka Sisters"

and the comedy "Family Game." But be said that now be preferred directing to acting. As a director, he strives for low-key performances, or "understatement acting," as he described it.

"I'm an actor, basically," he said. "I also learned technique from watching the films of Yasujiro Ozu. In his films, actors don't overact. If the script is good, you

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dream to make people laugh by being

serious. Besides Ozu, who was famous for family drama, Itami cites among directors whose work he admires Luis Bunuel, Karl Dreyer, Alfred Hitchcock and Jean Renoir. Another is his father, Mansaku Itami, who was regarded as an important director during the silent-film era.

Itami has seen few surviving films out of the 36 his father made. "Based on the realism of daily life, he used a mixture of genre as I do in 'Ososhiki,' " he said.

In its cinematography, "Ososhik" ex-cells in making vivid such details as the eating of a ripe avocado, the sensuous pouring of sake, or falling rain. It shifts point of view from one person to another, ncluding the corpse as the family peers at it, and mixes cinematic forms such as a 60mm "home" movie, a videotape, a carchase scene, a television commercial. The close attention to mood and detail gives "Ososhiki" an emotional substance that satire often lacks.

"I was very lucky in choosing an inter-esting subject for my first film," Itami said. "My films will always be humorous. In the next one I want to depict town scenes, which I couldn't show in 'Ososhiki,' and food can be fun to watch. It can be erotic. My next film may be a rumen western," he added seriously. (Ramen is the Japanese equivalent of spa-

Christine Chapman is a Tokyo-based writer who specializes in the arts and edu-

LANGUAGE

Come as You Are

By William Safire

"reminder that you are expect-Acd" card came in the other day, which struck me as a more sensible memory-jogger than a re-peat of the original engraved invi-tation with a "To Remind" written in the corner. The time, date and place were briskly and neatly laid terious instruction about dress: "Not Black Tie."

What is that supposed to mean? Perhaps it is a way of saying. "I know that you, a traditionalist, always wear black tie to the opera, but just this once the rest of us are dressing like slobs and I'm telling you this so you won't feel out of

Profound motives aside, does not black tie mean business suit, which is what it says on the Turkish Embassy's invitation to a reception? Taking it a step further, does that mean today's American Uniform (blue blazer, beige pants) is out? Does not black tie mean "any old tie," or even "no tie at all"?

Indeed, does formal mean black tie or white tie? Does informal on an invitation mean that no ties are permitted? Does casual mean shoeless, bare midriff and gold chains? The language of engraved invitations, once a bastion of tradition, seems to be slipping its moorings, and the yacht is drifting out to sea.

For guidance, I have turned to Judith Martin, foremost living expert on etiquette, author of "Miss Manners' Guide to Excruciatingly Correct Behavior" and "Miss Man-ners' Guide to Rearing Perfect Children." I knew Miss Manners back when she was a feature writer named Judy. These days, Miss Manners and I have a lock on both ends of the correctness dodge; thanks to a tradition known as "columnists' courtesy," I can call on her to find an alibi for my gaffes and blunders on the cocktail circuit and she can get me to justify her errors in English.

The term *informal* changes its meaning," says Miss Manners, "depending on the particular age, geographical location and set of people using the word. We now live in a time of chaos." (C'mon, Judy, help the people.) "Guests who really care to know what the invitation means have learned to question closely. The best definition of infor-

mai I've heard recently came from Meg Greenfield, the editorialist when I asked about an informal party she was giving. She told me, 'Wear something that no one will

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Best !

THE PARTY OF

remember the next day." What is formal? Miss Manners explains: "At one time, formal meant 'white tie'; a gentleman wore out, and then, in the corner, a mys- a tailcoat, a stiff shirt, a white

waistcoat, and literally a white tie for a formal evening. At that time, informal meant 'black tie' - but nowadays, black tie is used to denote formal, but not white tie," Turning to the dictionaries, I

find that formal meant white tie until the 1930s. In the '30s, black tie became dominant in men's evening fashion, and in the early 1950s, white tie was coined to mean "espe-cially formal, specifically, tails."

Tuxedo, a dark suit with satin lapels and matching trousers, worn with a black tie and fancy shirt, was named after a country club near Tuxedo Lake, New York. (Tuxedo was a Lenape Indian word that has been translated as "He has a round foot," denoting a wolf; etymology goes deeper than etiquette.) The term is rarely used these days; din-ner jacket is preferred, which can be white in summer or some other color worn with a black tie or a bow tie of a different color. An alternative to a waistooat is a cummerbund. from the Hindi kamarband, a "loin band" that became a sash worn round the waist.

In my set, formal means black tie, and white tie must be specified if a tailcoat is desired. But means any kind of suit and tie. Informal means "not black tie." which in turn means "dark suit in the evening," and is the way most people now think is proper to go to the opera. Watch out for informal. though — it slops over in meaning to casual, which means "no tie needed." I think very casual, in my peer group, is the equivalent of semiformal in a younger set, but suspect that semiformal may mean "jacket and shoes, no tie but no T-

shirt" to most teen-agers. "The only term I really despise is semiformal," says Miss Manners. "It is a despicable term that de-serves to be climinated. Sounds like the pants are not to match the jack-

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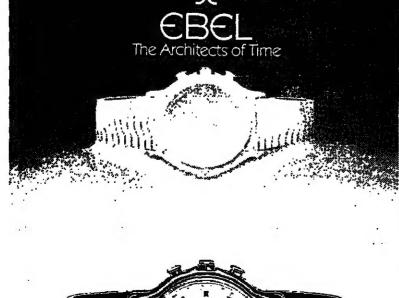
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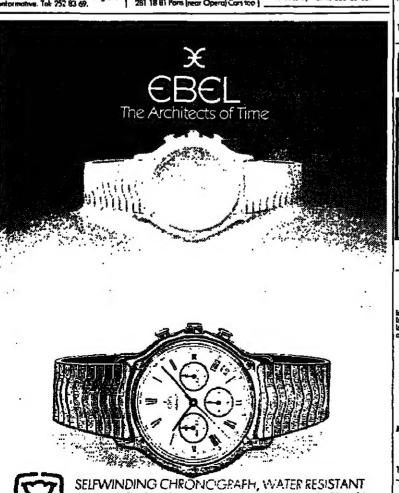
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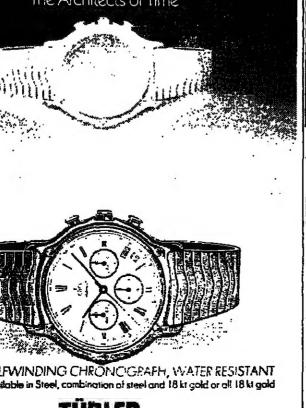




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